INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XX NO 148 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

TORY BRAND "SWARAJ" AS CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR 1933!

Prospects Of Indian Reform Bill Before Parliament

Right Wing Congressmen Will Participate In New Elections?

BRITISH JOURNAL'S HOPES

LONDON, June, 20.

The prospects of the new Indian Reform Bill is the subject of a long article by the Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

He assumes that the draft bill will be completed in the early autumn and some kind of informal consultation with the influential leaders and experts will be attempted before it is submitted to Parliament.

PLACATE RIGHT WING CONGRESSMEN

He expresses an opinion that the Right-wing Congressmen ought to be called in if they are willing to offer their advice. When the Bill comes up before Parliament in autumn there will certainly be a demand for Joint Select Committee to hear interested parties from India and the Bill could hardly be enacted much before Easter.

"SWARAJ" BY CHRISTMAS 1933.

It should be possible to get provincial self-government operating by Christmas of 1933 but it is unlikely that Federal Centre can be got into working order before the Spring of 1935.

He concludes by saying that it would seem clearly advisable to release all non-violent prisoners in time to let them contest the first provincial elections.—Reuter.

NO NEED FOR THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Viceroy's Council Discusses Reform Bill But Not Repeal Of Ordinances

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, June 20.

The Viceroy's Executive Council again reviewed to-day the position arising out of the cabled correspondence between Simla and London. It seems there are two points of view which are advocated by the respective sides.

NO NEED OF THIRD R.T.C.

There is one opinion which holds that the Round Table Conference sessions were summoned with the view to bring about the largest measure of agreement among the Indians and British and that the last two sessions have shown that this measure of agreement is not possible and that the British Government have now to give their decision. It is, therefore, held by this section that there is no longer need for incurring the expenses and wasting time and energy involved in holding of another session of Round Table Conference and of its Federal Structure Committee.

TIME TO DRAFT REFORM BILL.

They maintain that All India Reform Bill should be drafted as soon as relevant materials are available. Such a draft, will take time to be ready. For instance the question whether Burma should be a part of India or not would not be known till next November. Then again the Federal issue still hangs in the balance however it is calculated that by the beginning of 1933 the draft bill may be put into shape and that it will come before Parliament which will be asked to nominate a joint select committee which should hear representation of selected Indians to be summoned for the purpose.

There is a difference of opinion in political circles as to whether the view represented by the above school of thought is in consonance with the spirit which has animated the discussions hitherto.

RELEASE OF GANDHIJI NOT CONSIDERED.

While there is no authoritative information available on the subject it is clear that reports about the question of the release of Mahatma Gandhi and repeal of the ordinances were considered have no foundation.

Peace Pandits On Return Journey

SIMLA, June 20.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who came up to discuss with the Viceroy the question of future procedure for constitutional discussions left Simla this afternoon.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, left today for Bombay.—A. P.

WORLD EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Royal Welcome To Papal Legate In Dublin

LONDON, June 20.

Dublin—No King could have been greeted more warmly and reverently than Cardinal Lauri, the Papal Legate, when he arrived in Dublin to-day to represent the Pope at the World's Eucharistic Congress.

A squadron of flying corps of the National Free State Army deployed in the formation of the Cross over specially chartered steamer in which the Cardinal travelled from Holyhead.

President De Valera greeted the Pope's representative on the quay whilst the State Artillery thundered Royal Salute of 21 guns and along the road from Dunlough Bay men and women of all ranks knelt reverently as the Cardinal passed to the city at the boundary of which two imposing Irish towers had been built standing out in glistening whiteness against background of sea and mountain.

IN IRISH COLOURS.

Wearing for first time the full dress uniform of green and blue with yellow facings the Free State Cavalrymen escorted the Cardinal to Dublin where the Lord Mayor met the distinguished visitor at the city boundary in a State coach resplendant in gilt surmounted by classical figures which was given to the City Corporation by William III after the Battle of Boyne, and was now seen in public for the first time in quareter century.

Thousand lined the route of the procession.—Reuter.

(Earlier news on page 12)

FROM HEAT WAVE TO DUST STORM

Meerut Gets First Shower Of Rain

MEERUT, Sunday.

Dust storm followed by good rain this afternoon considerably brought down the high temperature and gave people relief from a severe and trrible heat wave passing over Meerut for nearly a week, and the like of which many do not seem to have experienced in a decade or two. It is still raining and the weather continues monsoonish.—A. P.

Theft In Imperial Bank At Multan

LAHORE, June 20.

It is now learnt that another theft occurred in the Imperial Bank branch at Multan on 21st May, the alleged culprits being Abdul Latif, head peon, and Godhram, peon, who with duplicate keys prepared by a local blacksmith removed sum of money which along with that stolen last week totalled two lakhs and sixty-five thousand rupees and was placed in boxes and handed over to the Central Bank for safe custody.

It will be remembered that the entire amount has been recovered. —A. P.

Viceroy Cancels Monsoon Tour

SIMLA, June 20.

The following communique has been issued:—His Excellency the Viceroy with great regret has been compelled to abandon his proposed monsoon tour owing to pressure of public business, in particular owing to work connected with the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

Fresh Electoral Roll For Burma

LONDON, June 20.

The suggestion that the new electoral rolls should be drawn up for Burma was made by Mr. David Grenfell (Labour) in the House of Commons.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the present rolls were amended by the inclusion of any additional persons possessing necessary qualifications would be no less complete than rolls prepared afresh on the same qualifications. —Reuter.

Scotland Yard Protection For Lord Lloyd

LONDON, June 20.

Pending the report of the Home Office Expert on "Bomb" the special branch of Scotland Yard has decided to afford protection to Lord Lloyd.

It is also inquiring as to whether any of his enemies can be located in England and with regard to the arrival of any foreigners recently at British ports.—Reuter.

Nazis Defy Government Ban

GRAVE RIOT IN MUNICH

MUNICH, June 19.

Pandemonium prevailed in the main streets for two hours this morning. Five thousand Nazis in uniform, defying the State Government's ban, demonstrated in front of the Premier's residence.

Police, who were reinforced, charged the demonstrators with drawn batons and dispersed them with difficulty. A score of Nazis were severely injured and two hundred were arrested.—Reuter.

470 Persons Arrested

MUNICH, June 19.

The Reichswehr has been ordered to stand to in case of emergency in consequence of a most ugly development in the rioting, which is evidently well planned and intended as a serious challenge to the State Government.

Hitherto 470 arrests have been made which include the Nazi aristocrats, Prince Josias Waldeck, Count Schwerin and Count Preti. —Reuter.

Elections In Hesse

LONDON, June 20.

Berlin—In Hesse State election the Hitlerites have obtained 32 seats out of a total of 70.

The Centre Party has retained 10 seats. The Social Democrats have gained two seats. They have now 17 seats.—Reuter's Special.

SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE IN CHILE

Unemployment Relief By Levy On Private Fortunes

TAX ON UNEARNED INCOME

LONDON, June 20.

Santiago De Chile—The watchword of the Devila Junta is "strictly Socialist," with no alliance reactionary Communistic elements.

Working hours and wage conditions will be revised and unemployment relief afforded. This programme will be financed by a levy on private fortunes and tax on unearned incomes.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

To Suppress "Red" Activities

LONDON, June 20.

Santiago de Chile.—Government has proclaimed martial law throughout the country and concentrated 6,000 carabineers at Santiago to ensure order and repress any communist disturbances. Owing to an protest strike troops are operating the Santiago-Valparaiso Railway. Military are superintending railway operations throughout the country.—Reuter.

LOWERING OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS

Belgo-Dutch Agreement Signed

LONDON, June 20.

Lausanne.—Belgo-Dutch agreement has been signed which provides for reciprocal progressive lowering of customs barriers by 10 per cent annually until certain unspecified point is reached. The contracting parties undertake not to create any new taxes.—Reuter.

Work Of An Expert Bomb Maker

DUBLIN, June 20.

The Home Office Expert opines that St. Bees "bomb" was the work of an expert and has asked if it could be sent to London for further examination.—Reuter.

LEADERS APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

Forget Past And Live In Peace And Amity

Measures To Be Devised For Avoidance Of Strife In Future

At the instance of the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, several distinguished Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Bombay have issued separate appeals to their respective co-religionists to assist in the work of restoration of law and order and for bringing about peaceful conditions in the city which are the mainstay of trade and industries. Other distinguished citizens are also invited to sign the appeals and more signatures are coming in.

It is hoped that these appeals will have their desired effect.

The two appeals are identical in their terms and run as follows:—

We, the undersigned Hindu (Moslem) citizens of Bombay, greatly deplore the recent happenings in Bombay which have interfered with the trade and prosperity of the City and which have cast a slur on the reputation of the City and its population. Without any attempt at ascribing motives, giving explanations or assigning causes, we would make an appeal to our co-religionists to maintain an atmosphere of peace and to help in the establishment of order and mutual understanding with other communities on a permanent basis. We would strongly urge on every one not to take the law into his own hand, no matter what the provocation may be.

LIVE AS IN THE PAST.

The two communities have lived side by side in India and more so in Bombay in perfect harmony over a long stretch of time. Their economic interests are absolutely intermixed in such a way that one cannot suffer without the other having to suffer. It is absolutely essential in Hindu (Moslem) interests that there should be peace in the City of Bombay and that no attack by any individual on any other individual on communal grounds should occur.

Without sacrificing any essen-

(Continued on Page 5.)

BOMBAY QUIET

Two Stray Cases Of Assaults On Monday

Bombay, Monday.

Excepting for a couple of cases of stray assault the city was quiet on Monday. The case of burglary that was been reported to the police has, it is said, no connection with the riots. The door of the shop at Mirza Street that was reported to be burgled was opened by somebody who knows the shop well as neither the lock or the door was broken open but a duplicate key was used to open the shop. The Princess Street Police are making enquiries.

MUSLIM ASSAULTED.

One Muslim, who was going along the Musjid Bunder Road was assaulted by Hindus this afternoon. He was removed to the Crescent Free Hospital and after being treated for slight injuries was allowed to go.

MILKMAN RESCUED.

At about 4 in the evening a few Muslims attempted to assault a Hindu milkman on the Sandhurst Road. But before the Hindu could receive any injuries, his Muslim companion who was accompanying him came to his help and rescued him.

(Earlier News on page 5)

Peace Pundits At The Moghul Court

ASSIFIED ADVTS.

...up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22321.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 12
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—One smart MOHOMEDAN SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to: Mr. FAZIL MOORAJ, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay. A R 7396

WANTED—Smart TUTOR to guide F. Y. A. Student specially Mathematics and Physics. Apply Box No. 1587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 7398

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE, who has passed Inter Science Examination for a Middle School in Surat. Apply stating pay to The SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athwa Lines, Surat. A 5093

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Subverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi. A 4588

Profession.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Books and Stamps

BOOK BARGAINS—We have just issued a big catalogue of books offered at greatly reduced prices. Call in or write for a copy. THACKER & CO., LTD., India's Largest Bookshops, Esplanade Road, Bombay. L R 7397

Medical.

IT WILL PAY YOU in health if you drink KEMPA'S FRUIT TONIC POWDER. Sold by the PRESENT TRADING COY., Luxmi Bhuvan 436, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. T R 7400

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0.
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medicines to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 8th day of July, 1932, at 4 P. M. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 100/- as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

Copies of the specification can be had from the Health Officer on application, on payment of Rs. 2/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right not to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the Medicines Manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
18th June, 1932.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
5090

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII 1913 AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJEE TARANGA LT. RLY. CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1932, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) in the registered Office of the Company, when Statements of Account and the Report for the two years ending 3rd January, 1931. and 3rd January, 1932, will be placed before the Share-holders.

If there be no quorum the meeting will be adjourned to next TUESDAY, i. e. the 5th July, 1932, at the same time and place.

41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 20th June, 1932.
For The Ambaji Taranga, Lt.
Ry. Co. Ltd.,
In Vol. Liquidation,
E. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
5095

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 30th June, 1932 at 5-30 P. M. (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligigle and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company are closed from the 25th June 1932 to the 23rd July 1932 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5096

Public Notices

NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The new Session of the Aligarh Muslim University will commence on the 1st of October, 1932. Formal admissions to all classes will begin on the 26th September, 1932, and close on the 6th October, 1932. Admissions of Day-scholars to all classes except M.A. and M.Sc. will be made on the 29th and 30th September, 1932. Admissions to the M.A. and M.Sc. classes will be made on the 4th October, 1932. Day-scholars will have to fill up a special form to be obtained from the Proctor's Office. This form must be handed over to the Proctor, duly filled in by the 27th September, 1932. Applications for admission must be made on the prescribed form with Migration and other necessary certificates. In view of the expected rush of students, candidates for admission are advised to make the proper application at as early a date as possible. In all cases where applications are found to be in order, candidates will receive promise of admission soon after their applications have been received.

Students seeking admission to the B.T. Class are advised to obtain the combined Syllabus and Prospectus (price -/4/-) of the Training College from the Muslim University Book Depot and make their applications on the Forms attached thereto, giving all the details and enclosing all the necessary certificates. Applications for admission to the B. T. Class must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th August, 1932.

Financial help in various shapes for students is available, and the authorities have also recently not only effected some reduction in the fees to be charged but have also for the convenience of the students arranged to receive the Admission charges in instalments. Detailed information will be found in the University Prospectus which can be had free of cost from the Registrar.

In addition to the various scholarships mentioned in the Prospectus the following extra scholarships will also be awarded to suitable candidates:—

B.Th. PREVIOUS.

4 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the Session. These to be awarded after a preliminary Test in Arabic and Theology.

Ph.D. (CHEMISTRY).

2 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the Session.

M.Sc. (CHEMISTRY).

3 Scholarships of Rs. 25/- each a month for the full working months of the Session.

Ph.D. (PHYSICS).

2 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the session.

M.Sc. (PHYSICS).

3 Scholarships of Rs. 25/- each a month for the full working months of the session.

M.A. & M.Sc. (MATHS.)

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the session

M.Sc. (BOTANY).

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

M.Sc. (ZOOLOGY).

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

M.A. or M.Sc. (GEOGRAPHY)

1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

I. AHMAD.
Registrar.
Aligarh Muslim University.
5091

PUBLIC NOTICE

FOR SALE, Electric Factory for making Utensils of Copper, Brass, German Silver, Alluminium etc., of Rajkot Metalware and Ice Factory, with up-to-date Machinery together with plot of land and building. It is more profitable to the buyer, because factory is in working order and goods prepared is always demanded by the markets of Ahmedabad and Bombay.

For further particulars see or write to the

State Bank Manager,
RAJKOT.
Dated 18-6-32
5092

ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST

GREAT Palmist and Astrologer Prof. "ARIEL" 54, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar says "Startling in Accuracy."

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at , 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Sparkling Comedy—with Music, Singing and Dancing
JACK BUCHANAN
IN
"MAN OF MAYFAIR"
A Paramount Picture

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The First French Talkie
"NIGHT RAID IN PARIS"
Featuring Two Parisian Stars
ANNA BELLA and A. PREJEAN
Also Visualized Music.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Romantic Musical Comedy
"SUNNYSIDE UP"
featuring
JANET GAYNOR, CHARLES FARRELL
with 7 Sensational Song Hits

THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.
English titles with French Dialogue.

NIGHT RAID IN PARIS

75 per cent. silent film with the famous French Stars ANNABELLA and ALBERT PREJEAN.

Film-attraction of the Week with scenes of Paris, Colonial Exhibition and also an interesting film called "VISUALISED MUSIC."

DON'T MISS THIS
AT
THE EMPIRE

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROR DOOR ALMYRAHS, Jacobean BEDSTEADS & TEAPOYS, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, SAFES, CANE CHAIRS AND TABLES, IRON COTS, CAMP FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1932 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, dumbwaiters, mirror-door almyrahs, chest of drawers, wardrobes, Milner's safes, iron and wooden bedsteads, marble-top, wash-hand tables, writing tables, revolving chair, roll top writing table, partitions, meat-safes, Jacobean bedsteads and teapoys, Chesterfield suites, and Camp furniture such as folding chairs and tables, deck chairs, etc belonging to a gentleman.

And on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr H.R. Mistry:—

1 lot wine and liquor glasses.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Arthur Crawford Market:—Municipal unserviceable stores such as empty khokas, corrugated iron sheets, W. I. & C. I. scraps, empty buckets, tins and drums, iron gratings, wooden planks and pieces, wooden and collapsible doors, bamboos, iron drain and gutter pipes, empty bottles, old scales and weights.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Zig-Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next if ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

If Lausanne Fails,

Collapse Of Financial And Political System Invitable

COMMODITY MARKETS RESTING ON CRUMBLING FOUNDATIONS

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market review:—

"In this crisis there is no France, Italy, Germany, America or Britain. There is nothing smaller than the world. There is nothing less than the system which is crumbling". So said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his opening speech at the Lausanne Conference, and if that sentiment can be translated even partially into action then the meeting of nations will not have been in vain. Progress at best will be slow, for, as we have previously stated no conference has ever met under circumstances less propitious. There will be serious setbacks, unsatisfactory compromise and, most likely of all, postponement but, if Lausanne, with an appreciation of the position as clearly stated by Mr. MacDonald, is allowed to fail then the sum total of human intelligence is unequal to its task and the present financial and political systems must, in their entirety, collapse. The alternatives and clearly definyed. It is for Lausanne to choose.

CRUMBLING FOUNDATIONS.

As for the world's commodity markets, they are still structures resting on foundations which are crumbling. A slight change in metaphor is our only concession to monotony. We make no apology for the reiteration of the fact as a fact. The cotton market however lends itself to a few observations which we make without any attempt at dogmatism.

GOLD CORNER.

In the first place the price level, for nears, is under 5.1/4 cents. It is, in terms of production costs, a very low price level. In the light of past experience it is also a low price level. There is, however, a gold corner and cotton in America is quoted in terms of gold and elsewhere mostly in terms of sterling which, at the moment, is pegged to the dollar and therefore, after the initial depreciation, is, in effect, the same as gold so far as price fluctuations are concerned. In other words the British Government cannot at the same time talk of the relative stability of the sterling-commodity ratio and peg sterling to the dollar and the franc. That is a line of thought worth pursuing further, but meanwhile there is still a tendency for gold to be squeezed fighter and consequently there is still a tendency for commodities to go lower. But meanwhile signs are not wanting to indicate that France is unable completely to digest gold already in her vaults, even prior to the recent American gesture. A break in the gold corner cannot be ruled out but it is unlikely in the immediate future.

CONFIDENCE LACKING.

Meanwhile, with the most obvious of all shrinkages having taken place in America, not only have mills in that country made drastic cuts in production, but they have, in addition, sold hedges against a fair quantity both of cotton and cloth at a price level very little higher than that ruling to-day. In a rising market those hedges become, in effect, a short interest. Furthermore, at this season of the year most cotton stocks held by merchants have already been hedged, as cotton is no longer moving on to the market in any quantity. Yet against this, cotton is being consumed at something like a million bales a month and, presumably as sales are being made to meet this consumption hedges must be lifted. Finally the expressed desire of the most powerful Governments in the world is to raise commodity prices. The monetary machine, with cheap and abundant funds available, is tuned for that rise but the confidence to set it in motion is lacking. Confidence will not return in a day but should a helpful conference lead to steadier markets the effect would become cumulative

During next week cotton markets will have to take a considerable amount of July liquidation and a reaction is not improbable but around five cents we consider it hazardous to ignore the expressed intentions of every Government of note to make every endeavour to raise prices, particularly when the alternative entails a strain on the whole economic structure pointing to the inevitability of collapse.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.

The Bombay market during the week has been strong, better American advices, a feeling that the Lausanne Conference will not be entirely abortive, constructive political rumours in India and a weak monsoon current all being helpful factors. Political rumours are, however, as yet unconfirmed. There is also ample time for satisfactory monsoon developments and meanwhile the Government of India forecast states that the monsoon is unlikely to be less than 87 per cent. of normal.

All India figures now show receipts to be 15,26,562 bales behind last year while the shipment deficit is 17,23,494 bales and reports from upcountry districts indicate that interior stocks, particularly Westerns, Comptah and Dholleras are considerably above normal. There is, in consequence, much ahead that is likely to be disconcerting for a market which is entirely divorced from any normal relationship to other styles of cotton.

Shipment enquiry has been less active during the week, largely owing to the fact that, hitherto, business has only been practicable on sales being made at or under cost and a rising market does not encourage further commitments of that nature India, as yet, cannot consume the whole of her own cotton crop and, so long as the more conservative methods of conducting a shipment business are impracticable, the position basically must remain unsound.

IS EDGAR WALLACE FORGOTTEN?

Poor Response To Appeal

Is Edgar Wallace forgotten? The man whose novels sold by the hundreds of thousands, whose plays and films were and are being shown in theatres and cinemas throughout the world, whose name was a household word, seems to have passed from the minds of his hosts of admirers.

He died only three months ago. Recently Mrs. Wallace broadcast a wireless appeal for £500 to establish a cot in memory of her husband in the new Queen Charlotte's Hospital at Ravenscourt Park but less than £150 has been received so far.

ALL FROM READERS.

A strange feature of the response is that all the letters are from Mr. Wallace's reading public, but none from his racing friends.

"It is a very disappointing result," Mrs. Wallace told the "Sunday Chronicle" yesterday, "and I simply cannot understand it.

"I have received many touching and beautiful letters, many of them containing messages of sympathy, but the amount subscribed has not nearly reached the desired figure or the figure we expected.

"It is very surprising, for I had hoped that there would have been a greater response from all those who derived pleasure from my late husband's books, plays, and films."

Two years ago Mr. Edgar Wallace broadcast an appeal for funds on behalf of the Middlesex Hospital, and on that occasion there was a very speedy and generous response.

PETERING OUT.

"Altogether we have received 424 letters in answer to Mrs. Wallace's appeal," an official of Queen Charlotte's Hospital said. "The actual amount so far subscribed is £146 and the whole thing is now petering out.

"Now that we have undertaken to establish a cot to his memory we mean to carry on and do so.

"We feel that he was much too great a man for the plan to fall through now."

Mr. Wallace was greatly interested in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and was to have made the broadcast appeal on its behalf himself. On his death Mrs. Wallace consented to make the appeal in his stead.

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x Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July
*Yamagata Maru	3807	5 July	18 July
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	25 July
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Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug

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(a) From Colombo.

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Light Wanted on "Kumari" Tragedy

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the Director of Information, Bombay be pleased to enlighten the public as to the measures adopted by the Departments responsible presuambly Mercantile Marine, Bombay, or R. I. M., Bombay since the first receipt of the information of the above tragedy in Bombay up to date, in the matter of sending relief to the distressed ship or attempting to save the lives of the unfortunate crew of the vessel.

I am inclined to think that the citizens of Bombay who contribute to the taxation for the maintenance of the R.I.M. Bombay, have every right to know the fullest details in the matter of relief work rendered by the concern as well as the Mercantile Marine Department, or does it not fall within their jurisdiction?

A few years ago the s.s. "Tukaram" and "Jayanti" were lost a few miles off Bombay and thereafter the Bombay Port Trust tug "Rose" was installed with a Wireless Apparatus. Was the tug depatched with necessary equipment for rendering whatever assisance it was humanly possible to render?

When one reads of the accounts of similar mishaps and disasters to shipping in Europe and the marvellous and praiseworthy attempts made by the authorities concerned there in rescue work one acutely feels the apparent lack of humane element noticeable on this side, in the matter of rescue work.—Yours, etc.,

GUNPUTRAO.

Bombay, June 18.

BORI BUNDER FRENCH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A contemporary of yours, whose mutilation of French and Italian quotations has become so regularly expected that a feeling of shame and dread is engendered every time any italicized sentence is encountered in its smug columns—of which, too, the English is frequently far from attractive or correct has come out this morning with news regarding the efforts being made to discover a suitable equivalent for "week-end" and other English expression.

The disquisition, from whatever source it may have been culled, indicates poor knowledge of the language and of its utterance.

In pointing out the difficulty of finding such a word, it suggests that "bout-de-semaine" is rather a mouthful. Pronounced in suitable manner as a two-syllable combination, bout-d'semaine (boodsmairn for the Englishman) presents no such inexpedience—though it certainly lacks elegance. But what objection can there be to "fin-d'smaine" (fin.de-semaine)? To a Frenchman this would be quite euphonious and snappy enough. But, of course, it would have to be spoken as a person with a fair knowledge of French would do, and not as, for instance, D'Artagnan is so frequently quoted. The name of this "Three Musqueteers" hero may present some difficulty in regard to the last two syllables, but it is hard to realize why an extra syllable is struggled with for the D'. Many seem to be ignorant of the fact that the apostrophe, which is inserted after the D, is there for no other reason than that of facilitating articulation and harmonizing the sound, by indication that the "e" of the "De" is not to be heard.

If this were understood, one would be spared such atrocities as "Dee Artagnan", when it is precisely to avoid this jarring combination of the vowels e and A that the suppressing apostrophe is introduced. It should not be pronounced "Dee-ah-tag.nan", but "Dahr-tah-neong". And, similarly. Fin-d's'maine would be "Fang'd-smairn" to rhyme, as near as may be, with "bang'd. t'bairn".

Fin-d's'maine is every bit as fluent and facile for a Frenchman as is "week-end" for and Englishman.

If "fin-de-siecle" is good enough for the French and has actually been found good enough to borrow for our own use, why not "fin.de-semaine"!

"Quiquende" as a matter of fact is neither a fairly accurate representation of the French or of the English manner in which "week-end" would be normally pronounced. A better guide to its correct enunciation for a Frenchman would be "oulquenne'd".—Yours, etc.

LYKA KZEKT TALKY.

SWADESHI LEAGUE MEETING

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—Thursday's showers of rain contributed somewhat to mitigate the heat wave through which Bombay has been passing during the last few days. Let us hope that similarly, Friday's meeting at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall helped to dissipate the heat of communal discord and inaugurate a happier era in which the several communities residing in this great city, would be harnessed together to plough the field of Swadeshi, and that their time and united energies would be employed to better purpose.

Although the response of the public to the call of Swadeshi has been good, much remains to be done. In the case of the average citizen, the flesh is weak; tinsel bears the glint of gold and dazzles the eye; while poverty drives towards the cheapest market to satisfy the wants of nature. Elsewhere, in quarters wherefrom greater discrimination, higher intellignce and more patriotic action might be expected owing to the attainment of education, wealth or social position, the path of Swadeshi is beset with mental stagnation, the spirit of "better put off till to-morrow what one must needs do to-day", a failure to appreciate what in the economic sphere is required of all Indians at this juncture and failure to realise what one really is capable of if only one shakes off torpor, timidity or the sense of weakness and helplessness.

The task of accomplishing the economic emancipation of the country appears to the casual observer, so difficult, under present circumstances, that one despairs of being able to accomplish anything, by himself. This, however, is a great illusion, which meetings like the present ought to be able to dispel. In the solution of this great economic problem of national well-being, every little tells The huge problem of economic distress can be broken up into millions of small bits and the weight and strength of its oppression can thus be lightened if only each economic unit, viz. the individual, takes up such fragment of the problem as he can tackle, by reason of his means and education. The best form of preaching is doing. If every educated fomen, if every boy and girld at school or college, if every teacher and professor, if every lawyer and business man, were in her or his own person, to practice true Swadeshi, what a vast effect it would produce on the masses and now greatly would the cause of Swadeshi be advanced.

The Swadeshi League is to be congratulated upon bringing together on the platform some of the leading members from all sections of the community. Let us prove, practically, our appreciation of their labours by joining the Bombay Swadeshi League in thousands, and by fulfilling in our own several persons the message of Swadeshi, and advance the the cause. After all the message of Swadeshi is incredibly simple and its fulfilment depends on one's self. It consists of three words "Encourage Indian Industries." It is a message which any child can understand, and any person of common sense, can follow. The cult of Swadeshi is not the monopoly or the obsession of any particular community or organisation. It is an index of the universal instinct to live, to exist, to survive in the economic struggle that is convulsing countries all over the globe.

Here is, then a task in which all the communities can work shoulder to shoulder for the common good. Here is a cause, the attainment of success in which will call forth the exercise of the utmost energies and the best qualities of every community. Heaven helps only those who help themselves. Here is a programme, the slightest fulfilment of which will bring instantaneous relief to some poor fellow citizen somewhere in India. Let us then be up and doing. Let us not postpone the discharge of our duty until after our neighbour has discharged his. Perhaps, our neighbour is in need, just, of our example, to induce him to translate his will into action. By enrolling ourselves as members of the Bombay Swadeshi League, we shall undoubtedly be advancing the cause of Swadeshi. Above all, let our motto, both to preach and practise, be to Buy Indian, to Dress Indian, to Eat, Drink (and if one must) Smoke Indian, to think, speak and act Indian, but in the name of common sense, and so as to avoid the contempt, commisseration or wonderment of the world, no more—"Sleep Indian". Let us Save Indian—not Shore India.!—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA VIDYAPITH

Results Of Examinations Held This Year

The following are the results of the Poona All-India Ayurveda Vidyapith examinations of 1932.—

This year 77, 302 and 405 (total 784) Ayurvedic students sent in their applications for the Acharya, Visharada and Bhishak Examination, respectively. Among the 77 applicants of Acharya four could not get permission to appear. Seven were absent. Out of the remaining 66 only six passed in the third class.

The Visharada Examination had 302 applicants. Out of these 29 did not present themselves. Out of the remaining 273 only 33 students passed in the third class. In the last session of the Vidyapith the following resolution was passed: "Students who pass the Vidyapith Examination in parts will not be given the First or Second Class. All the Acharya and Visharada examinees having passed in parts stand in the third class. The Bhishak Examination had 405 applications; but 25 students were absent. Out of the remaining 380, only 102 passed, four in the first, 17 in the second and 81 in the third class."

CONVICT AS EXAMINEE

One extra-ordinary thing about this year's examinations is noteworthy. The Bellary Central Jail authorities, in persuance of a G.O. No. 511 M S, dated 4-2-31 Law and General Department, kindly granted permission to political convict No. 2429 C-Class, an Ayurvedacharya examinee of ours to appear for his examination in the jail itself under their direct supervision.

GESTURE OF JAIL SUPOT.

The Jail Superintendent moreover accepted to act as a centre Superintendent of ours. We sent question papers, the examination programme and blank answer books for the above mentioned examinee to the superintendent and he gave the examinee the question papers at the proper date and time, got the answer books written by him within the prescribed period and sent them to us well packed in registered parcels. The examinee has finished his remaining subjects and has come off as an Ayurvedacharya of our Vidyapith this year.

I am thankful to the Central Jail Superintendent Bellary, nay. to the Superintendent of our Special Centre, namely, 'Bellary Central Jail,' for the pains he took for our Vidyapith.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The names, Centres, and classes of the successfu l students are given belok:—

AYURVEDACHARYA.

Centre

Delhi—Vaishya Haridatta Thakordatta,

Bankipur— Sukharamprasad Babu Vindhyeshwari.

Bezwada—Shistla Subrahmanya Venkatramaya Garu

Lucknow—Dwivedi Chandrashekher Ramacharanshastri

Rikhikesh—Angirasa Haridwarilal Daud Shamlal

Bellary Central Jail—Muduma Doddyacharya Narsimhacharya

AYURVEDA VICHARADA

Karachi—Seelapande Dwarikaprasad Shivdayal

Cawnpore—Agnihoti Kanojila Rajaram

Cawnpore—Awasthi Rupanarayan Sukawilal

Cawnpore—Jayachandra Kaundeya Manikyachandraji

Cawnpore—Pandeya Kripashankar Mannulal

Cawnpore—Mishri Shambihari Vrapalaljishastri

Gwalior—Chaturvedi Umadatta Dhanapatiraj

Delhi—Gauda Pyarelalsharma Tejaraj Sharma

Delhi—Joshi Ramdeosharma Sagarmalji

Prayag—Thipathi Shivaprasad Vrajamohan

Bankipur—Tripathi Govind Shrinarayan

Bezawada—Balusu Subrammanyashastri Sitaramshastri

Bezawada—Mutagu Kumarsuwami Subrahmanyam

Muttra—Chaturved Chakrapanisharma Zuparam

Muttra—Brahman Purnanandsharma Giridharilal

Lucknow—Goswami Saloneyallabha Kamalavallabha

Lucknow—Tripathi Ramchandra Rajkumar

Lucknow—Tripathi Ramlal Rameshwerprasad

Lusknow—Dixit Triveniprasad Ramnarayan

Lucknow— Ramchandramishra Vedanathmishra

Lucknow—Mishra Ramnihal Ramlochan

Lucknow—Shukla Shamsunder-Chandrikaprasad

Lucknow—Shukla Shamsunderlal Ramvilas

Rikhikesh—Gauda Suryadattasharma Parashuramsharma

Rikhikesh—Chauhan Suratsimh Devisimh

Rikhikesh—Gauda Kshemanand Bdridattasharma

Rikhikesh—Jadathakore Surentrapalsharma Mahendrasimh

Rikhikesh—Pandeya Krishnahandsharma Bachiramsharma.

Rikhikesh—Pandeya Krishanandsharma Jayadattasharma

Rikhikesh—Bilwapal Balkrishnasharma Bacheramsharma.

Rikhikesh—Mishra Girishachandrasharma Kanayalalsharma

Rikhikesh—Sanadhya Bhudeosharma Premarajsharma

Rikhikesh—Somapal Lokamanisharma Dharmanandsharma.

AYURVADA BHISHAK

Ajmer—Dwivedi Tularam Vedaramsharma

Amaraoti—Borik Wasudeo Govindrao

Amaraoti—Shete Mahadeo Norayan

Ahmedabad—Kulaguru Shantilal Mohanlal

Ahmedabad—Joshi Dasarathalal Ramkrishna

Ahmedabad—Joshi Shankarprasad Jadhavaraj

Ahmedabad—Dave Somnath Harishanker

Ahmedabad—Dwivedi Ambashankar Umiyashanker

Ahmedabad—Pandit Radhavallabha Shamlal

Ahmedabad—Pandya Bhuderbhai Motiram

Ahmedabad—Pandya Somanath Maneklal

Ahmedabad—Mukharaiya Rurgaprasadsharma Sadashivsharma

Ahmedabad—Mehta Aniridha Maneklal

Ahmedabad—Limbachiya Anubhai Khodidas

Ahmedabad—Vaidya Ambalal Narasiram

Ahmedabad—Vaidya Purushottam Waman

Ahmedabad—Shukla Shivashankar Pranshankar

Ahmedabad—Shukla Harjeevan Narayan

Indore—Digamberjain Anatraj Laxmichandra

Indore—Parashara Matriprasad Pyarelal

Indore—Bhandari Trimbak Pandharinath

Indore—Vyas Vidyadhersharma Raghunathji

Karachi—Joshi Phulchand Bhurilal

Karachi—Dwivedi Kripashankar Rambihari

Karachi—Dwivedi Mohanlal Harilal

Karachi—Pania Praladramsharma Batumlalji

Karachi—Vyas Kanaiyalal Jagannathji

Karachi—Shukla Bhuwaneshwer Ramchandra

Calcutta—Mishra Matasharma Ramtavakal

Cawnpore—Jain Mulchand Gabadumal

Cawnpore—Shukla Zamanlal Dularelal

Colombo—K K Krishanam

Colombo—K Padnabham Kochham

Colombo—Perara K C

Colombo—Poruthil Madhavan Karu Vaidyar

Colombo—Sivhalis A S Gunavardhane

Colombo—Senadhar J G.

Gwalior—Upamanyu Gurudayalsharma Mahanmohanlal

Gwalior Dwivedi Biharilal Ramadayalusharma

Gwalior—Bhatnagar Anandilal Santkumar.

Gwalior—Bharadwaj Mathurprasad Dewiprasadsharma

Gwalior—Yati Ramratnasharma Chainsukhaji

Gwalior—Shukla Vidyadher Murlidher

Jubbulpore—Khampadiya Chandrashekher Ratiram

Jubbulpore—Khere Radhikaprasad Mannulal

Delhi Gauda Shaligramsharma Mutsadilal

Delhi—Brahman Niranjanlalsharma Ramchandra

Delhi—Sanadnya Somadatta Shankarlal

Poona—Khekale Ramchandra Ganesh

Poona—Chitnis Waman Ramchandra

Poona—Bal Shridher Parashuram.

Prayag—Tripathi Kapildeosharma Kedarnath

Prayag—Brahman Ramasevak Bhagiratha Shukla.

Prayag—Mishra Krishnanand Tilaram.

Prayag—Mishra Sadhusharan Nageshwarprasad.

Prayag—Bhrifuwanshi Rajanath Simh Jangabahadursimh.

Bombay—Kanitker Dinker Keshav.

Bankipur—Tripathi Yadneshwer Banke.

Bezwada—Abbaraju Jagannathrao Venkatramyya.

Bezwada—Kodali Ramatulasishwarrao Kondayya.

Bezwada—Khandvalli Sitaramacharya Venkatacharya.

Bezwada—Dhulippala Sitramyya Laxminarayan Garu.

Bezwada—Nori Venkateshwershastri Ramashastri Garu.

Bezwada—Madiraju Adinarayan Kottaya.

Bezwada—Mudumba Varadarajacharyulu.

Bezwada—Surabhiram Sharma Kanayya Garu.

Muttra—Dewiprasad Ramaprasadji.

Muttra—Bhagawatiprasad Ramashayaji.

Muttra—Mishra Sarayuprasad Prabhudayalsharma.

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Rajahmundri—Kokirigdda Kameshwerau.

Rajahmundri—Chiti Saryanarayan Applanarsimh.

Lucknow—Gaud Shamadattasharma Khupachand.

Lucknow—Bais Chhatrapalasinh Thakur Raghunandansinh.

Lucknow—Mishra Wasudevlal Vishweshwar.

Lucknow—Mishra Radhadevi Rukdin.

Lucknow—Ramasharanasharma Govindaprasad.

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Rikhikesh—Audichya Sahasretrishachandra harma Prabhudayalji.

Rikhikesh—Gaud Dattaramasharma Baladeoprasad.

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Rikhikesh—Mishra Parashuramsharma Santlalji.

Rikhikesh—Murallalsharma Kanayalal.

Rikhikesh—Shukla Dhanashanker Prabhashanker.

Rikhikesh—Sanadhya Ramran Sharma Shivasahaya.

Rikhikesh—Saini Raghuwirwarma Dileepsimh.

Rikhikesh—Joshi Roshan Mukandram.

Nellore—Ishak Ankkya Ba

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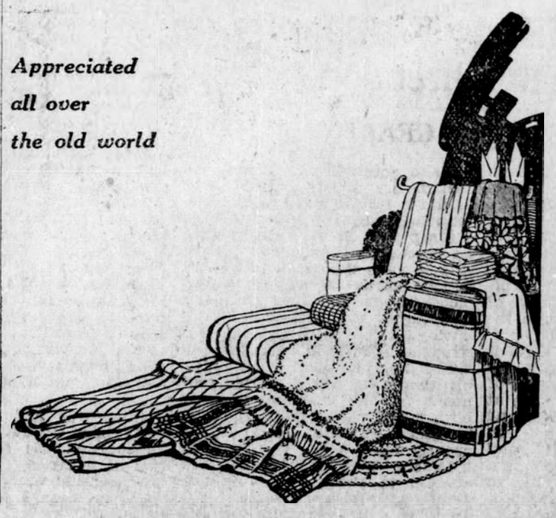

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SEXUAL URGE CAN BE CONTROLLED

Even Nature Is Yielding To Human Direction

LESSONS FROM THE GREAT WARS

The month of May, through which we have just passed, is traditionally associated with the stirring of the glands and with a "certain liveliness" of those special hormones which are responsible for the act of procreation. Birds, quadrupeds and human bipeds alige turn to thoughts of love in this month, at least in the Northern hemisphere, and presumably on this account there is usually an ampler and more generally wide-spread discussion of sex topics at this season than at any others. The lecturers and the writers on sex-hygiene and in particular the advocates and alsothe antagonists of birth-control writes T W Standwell in "Health and Strength," become really busy, though whether their arguments and counter-arguments their insistence that this is the reason for clamorous debate is justified, is a matter which is open to question.

CONTROLLABLE

Tradition dies hard. Indeed it is one of those 'revenant' or those ruins which maintain existence long after its foundations have crumbled and its walls have fallen. Biologically, we may have to agree that in its early stages of development, the human species did conform to the mating impulses, the seasonal urges to be observed in the majority of subhuman species, but man has long ceased to be a seasonally sexually-active animal. His appetite or involuntary urge towards the gratification of his procreative appetite has evolved as an all-the-year round tendency. It has also—and this is the peculiarity to be especially considered—evolved as an appetite or urge readily controllable by his reasoning or intellectual development.

SUPERSTITIONS

We may have flattered ourselves that we have broken free from pagan traditions and superstitions, but it is more obvious that we are still enslaved by them. This very month of May, traditionally consecrated to the lingering of lovers in leafy lanes, happens also to be the month in which men and women are superstitiously reluctant to enter upon the ceremony of marriage. "May marriages" are popularly supposed to be "unlucky." Those couples which recklessly defy the legendary attendant or consequent risks of misfortune are regarded as being daring almost to the point of blasphemy—and are even so regarded by consistent church and chapel goers.

Yet the adverse aspect of May to adventurers into matrimony dates back to Roman polytheism. May was named after the Roman deity, Maia, a protectress of virgin women. Roman women paid their devotions to Maia throughout her month and there is reason to believe that even Roman matrons went into sexual seclusion during this month. Maia and the legends or superstitions associated with her have fallen into general oblivion, yet the malign influences she was once supposed to be capable of exerting—dating back to the sexual inception, not the birth, of Romulus and Remus and even earlier—still prevail. Even the intellectually liberated—in other respects—maidens of Europe and America are most reluctant to surrender their virginity while Maia holds sway or May hold sway.

CONTRADICTION

Why then should we hold fast, with one hand, to the tradition that May is the mating month, as we observe it to be, among birds and quadrupeds, and consequently assume that May must necessarily be the one month out of the twelve during which youths and maidens incline most ardently towards each other and yet, on the other hand, cling so fervently to the superstition that May is the unluckiest of all months in which to enter the holy bonds of matrimony.

It is really of moment that we should discuss that we should fully envisage these mental, or rather these superstitions inheritances, that we should assess them at their true worth, in order that we may, more happily, assess a number of other traditional acceptances by which we are burdened and so handicapped in the evolution of the rational and intellectual control of our emotions.

DEVELOPMENT

Man is no longer an essentially sexual animal. All biologists are agreed, the fact, indeed, is beyond question, that man is no longer seasonally sexual, that, in fact, it has been in this one degree that he has become most widely differentiated from the other sub-human species. It is consequently demonstrable that man is no longer subject to some natural urge over which he is unable to exercise any voluntary control. Birds and quadrupeds, normally intensively occupied on their quest for and acquisition of food and shelter, are urged to fight even to death for the capture of selected mates, during the season when the sap rises in the trees, when all vegetation commences to flower and when the sex-hormones develop a special activity in warm-blooded animals. Man has, partly owing to the accidents of his environment, partly out of his struggle for survival amid inimical difficulties, but mainly through his immersion in self-created economic troubles, managed to establish a full voluntary control over his sexual appetite. It is consequently reasonable to anticipate that, ere long, man should be enabled to bring, not only this sexual appetite or impulse, but all other appetites under his full voluntary control.

BOGEY OF SEXUAL RELIEF

The Great War may have been a Great Curse. It has been held responsible for all the economic, racial and even the criminal epidemics with which the world has to contend, but it did at least demonstrate that men bred, reared and regularly lapped in peaceful, even in cotton-wool / wrappings, who had never been led to suppose that there could be any danger more menacing than that of some ill-controlled motor vehicle could yet be drilled or could drill themselves to endure in philosophic mood and atmosphere and a daily environment of horror such as mankind had never previously experienced. Men and women who had been sedulously trained to observe cleanliness as second only to Godliness, lived and manifested cheerfulness amid almost unimaginably filthy circumstances.

Clerks and drapers' assistants displayed a heroism in the face of dangers from which the veterans of the Napoleonic wars would have shrunk appalled. The supreme lesson of the Great War was and is that man is capable of rising triumphant over any and every difficulty, temptation by which he may be assailed or with which he may be confronted. Is it to be believed that man, proved able to control his emotions amid such trials, must fail whenever an already largely controlled appetite, such as that of sexual excitation, commences to stir his pulse?

IT IS NONSENSE

It is high time that the bogey of Sexual Relief, the legend or superstition that men and women must inevitably seek and discover some outlet for sexual excitation, should it laid. While it does have to be admitted that there is a more or less natural craving, a particular desire to respond to the nerve disturbance following blood congestion in the sexual nerve centres, it can be most clearly demonstrated that the impulses and the cravings thus aroused can be vountarily subdued and repressed.

Suggestions or even reminders that such appetites have persecuted the vast majority of youths and maidens should carry little, if any weight. For if it be admitted that such are seasonal, natural or usual urges, such arguments wither before definite and multitudinous evidence that each and every one can be and has been subordinated to man's will. Some may classify such impulses or temptations as specially potent. It can be granted that they are really powerful, but everyday experience should be sufficient to convince anyone of normal intelligence who fears that he or she must yield to the impulse, that this can be and so often is diverted by accidental intervention, that divergence by will-power or by mental revolution is well within the power of even the most sexually excitable.

WHEN NAPOLEON FORGOT

One historic example of control over sexual excitation may be quoted here in support of the argument. It will, I believe, prove convincing.

In 1812, when Napoleon was planning his invasion of Russia, and incidental thereto the restoration of the old Kingdom of Poland, he conceived the idea that Pouiatowski, to whom he shortly afterwards handed the baton of a Marshal of France, would be welcomed by the Poles as a monarch, subject to his own Empire. He was however, anxious to ascertain Polish opinion on this point and to that end instructed Murat, whom he had dispatched to Warsaw in advance, to select for his convenience a mistress from the Polish aristocracy. Murat selected the Countess Walewska, but, though this lady was physically and mentally most attractive, it is on record that at their initial interview, and indeed throughout some subsequent interviews, Napoleon was so absorbed by his political ambitions that he entirely forgot, or, more probably, ignored the sexual side of his relations with the Countess.

It is true that Countess Walewska did eventually have a son by Napoleon. It is further significant that she was deeply attached to him, but there is the historic fact that although she became the most generally recognised and the longest in time of his illegitimate feminine liasons, this was due rather to the political or social influences she was able to exercise in Poland than to the gratification of Napoleon's sexual appetites.

UNAVOIDABLE MORAL

As all his story goes to show, Napoleon held himself as superior to any and every moral consideration. He was satisfied that he was entitled to seize for mimself any prize or any gratification which might appeal to him. Yet, as his associations with this Polish Countess, together with other incidents of his career, have been recorded to prove, he was ever able to subordinate any appetite to the particular needs of the moment, that is to say, to his all-mastering ambition.

There was no one to say him nay, except his own will-power, or on occasion the superior attraction of interests, more appealing than sensual urges or impulses.

Had he been a primitive man he would have consulted his appetites. first, last and all time. Man is no longer primitive. Despite the prevalence of another moth-eaten superstition, human nature is subject to change. Human evolution is a slow process, but it is a process and it is as equally true of individuals as it is of the race that appetites and impulses are becoming steadily more under the control of the reason and the intellect. Even nature is yielding to human purpose and to human direction.

FILM MAGIC

How Photography Solves The Riddle Of The Ages

When men set out on the voyage of Life, he was given an inseparable companion and guardian—Father Time. It was Father Time who set the pace. a never changing stride.

But to man there were hours which seemed to crawl like a snail and hours which seemed to flash by like lightning. And it was one of the tragedies of life that Father Time's stride seemed to pause when Man would have liked to ride on the wind, and that he flew like a timid bird when Man would have dallied and stayed.

"Stop!" cried Man, as they passed through blossom-clad orchards and woods luscious with young green.

"Stop!" implored Man, as he saw verdant pastures and distant mountains, glorying in summer.

But Father Time just went on. Never faster, never slower.

"The things which I have seen, I now can see no more." wrote Wordsworth, and the same mournful tune has been sung throughout the ages.

But the spirit of mankind has never failed to reap a harvest from adversity and sorrow and it gave birth to something which gave power over Father time..... photography.

And with it, in spite of Father Times, Man catches and binds the wonder of the Seasons, the majesty of the mountains, the glory of the woods and forests, the foam of the ocean, the light of the sun. He stores up Time and happy hours, the souls of his friendship and loves. He catches the blissful innocence of childhood the forceful enterprise of maturity and the evening glow of age.

The camera, prosaic as the name sounds and as the thing may appear, is a magic casket which catches the swiftest second of the past and makes it eternal present.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever—but only with a camera.

POPULAR CARS
WILLYS SIXES and EIGHTS
also
WILLYS KNIGHTS
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Attractive Prices
REGARDLESS
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WHAT THIS EMINENT PHYSICIAN SAYS ABOUT
GODREJ'S "EAU-DE-COLOGNE"

PEDDAR ROAD,
Bombay, 27th April, 32.

Dear Mr. GODREJ,

I thank you for the sample of "EAU-DE-COLOGNE," your firm so kindly sent me the other day.

I have used it and I have no hesitation to say that it is the best of its kind manufactured in India that I have come across.

Its aroma and cooling evaporating properties are excellent, and I can highly recommend it to the public more particularly sick-people who often need a bottle of "EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

Yours sincerely,
D. M. MASINA,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P, (Lond.)

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BLOCKS FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage

APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Vad 3, 1918
Parsi—Deh 18, 1301
Muslim—Safar 16, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 2m.
Sunset—7hr. 18m.
Hightide 1-26, 14-22
Lowtide 7-23, 20-40

Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a. m. New Moon 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m. 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a. m.

Bombay Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 22

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Man Of Mayfair". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Night Raid in Paris". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Sunny, Side Up". Daily at 6 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "The Guardsman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "The Rogue Song". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "The Front Page". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "White Devil". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.

During the month of May the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,072. The number of new admissions was 303. The average daily attendance was 41.

SHRI GHOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

Owing to present communal riot Shri Ghoghari Visa Shrimali Jain Dispensary has been closed till 1st July 1932, as it is situated in Nagdevi Street.

R. I. M. HEADQUARTERS CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The second annual general body meeting of the members of the Royal Indian Marine Headquarters Co-operative Credit Society will be held on Monday (27th instant) at 5 p.m. in the Royal Indian Marine Headquuarters Office. All members are cordially requested to attend.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

A special General Meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held at the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall, Angreswadi, Girgaum Back Road, on June 26th at 3-30 P. M (S. T.)

KHOJA S. I. A. VOLUNTER CORPS.

The annual general meeting of the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashri volunteer Corps will be held on Sunday July 3rd at 11 A. M. (S. T.) in the Library Hall, Palagali Masjid, Samuel Street.

All members of the institution are requested to attend.

During the year from June 1931 to May 1932, 18624 persons took advantage of the Corpses Free Reading Room and Library and 6940 books were issued.

GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Atavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall on Tuesday. He will teach Brahm Suttras from 8 to 9 a. m. (B. T.) and Tuesday to Saturday, Geeta 6 to 7 p. m.

SPIRITUAL FELLOWSHIP

The establishment of Spiritual Fellowship as a solution of world's problem was the keynote of the discourse given by Mr. Mollier, the Secretary of the Bahai Spiritual Assembly and Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Minister of the Brahma Samaj, on Sunday at the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building. Joint Divine Services, open to the public, are being held by the Brahma Samaj and the Bahai Spiritual Assembly, with a view to cultivate intercommunal amity, and establishing wider fellowships. It began a few weeks ago.

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, Families and Individuals in last 30 years.

BOMBAY BOYCOTT "CHIEFS"

TWO CAUGHT UNDER E. P. O.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two persons who are alleged to have taken a leading part in the "Boycott Movement" were arrested this afternoon by the Bombay C.I.D. at Sheik Memon Street.

FAILED TO REPORT

City Congress Worker Jailed

Breach of the Police Commissioner's order was the charge against a city Congress worker who was produced, this morning, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, at Mazagaon. He was charged under Section 21 of the Emergency Power's Ordinance.

The accused, who was arrested some time back and detained in the Byculla House of Correction, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, was released recently and served with an order of the Police Commissioner asking him to report himself everyday to Nagpada police. He failed to do so and was arrested this morning.

Sub-Inspector Sawant attached to the Nagpada Police Station, gave evidence for the prosecution and said that he arrested the accused this morning near the police station.

The accused did not participate in the proceedings of the case.

RAID AT KALBADEVI

"Bulletin" Boy's Clue

The arrests of two lads yesterday evening selling the "Congress Bulletins" led to the police raid of a room at Kalbadevi. The boys, it appears, gave certain information to the police, in consequence of which they raided the room, which, it is alleged, is in the name of a Parsi cotton broker, now out of Bombay.

The police arrested a clerk of the broker, who was found inside. They also recovered account-books. As a sequel to the raid, they arrested another person believed to be the receiver of the sale proceeds of the "Congress Bulletin."

TWO PERSONS CONVICTED

On Charge Of Being In Possession Of "Unauthorised News Sheets"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two persons, who were arrested yesterday at Kalbadevi when a room was raided by the C.I.D. were sentenced this evening by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 being found guilty on a charge of possessing unauthorised newssheets.

Two lads, to whom the accused gave Congress bulletins for sale gave evidence for the prosecution one of the accused was a clerk of a Parsi Cotton broker, in whose name the room in question was rented.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

Another person was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

PICKETING THE CLOTH MARKET

Five persons were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court on a charge of picketing the Mulji Jetha Market.

One of them apologised and was bound over in a sum of Rs. 40 for some six months. Others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from four to six months.

Ghatkopar Convictions

GHATKOPAR, June 20.

The 32nd and 33rd "dictators", (the first being a lady) of the Suburban Congress Committee, who were arrested on Saturday last for taking part in a Prabhat Pheri at Ghatkopar, were convicted and sentenced by the President Magistrate Kurla, to four months-and-a-half simple and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Two volunteers were awarded six months' rigorous.

All of them were placed in 'C' class.

BUS ACCIDENT ON ARTHUR ROAD

Police Officer & Conductor Injured

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was a small bus accident this afternoon on the Arthur Road when one Police officer and a bus conductor were slightly injured.

At about 2-30 p.m. a B.E.S.T. bus, No. 12677 was proceeding from Opera House towards Jacob Circle. When it reached Arthur Road, as it was drizzling, the bus skidded and ran over the footpath and dashed against a tree. The bus conductor who was standing near the entrance to the bus was thrown off, and Sergeant Newland of the Agripada Police Station who was sitting on the first seat near the entrance received slight injuries and was removed to the Police Hospital where he was treated. The bus conductor was removed to the J. J. Hospital and after being treated was allowed to go. The bus was slightly damaged.

LEADERS APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

tial religious belief it is possible and has been possible in the past for Hindus (Moslems) to develop the common spirit of citizenship, whose integral requirement is scrupulous respect for the person and property of all other individuals. Everyone who has any stake in Bombay will realise that forces of disorder when once aroused cannot be checked and they will engulf everything irrespective of the faith of the victims. It is, therefore, a civic duty, devolving on us all to help the authorities in restoring permanent order. If this elementary requirement of civic life cannot be fulfilled by the citizens of Bombay, it will be very humiliating for them and this humiliation must be avoided. It is, therefore, in the hope that there will be prompt and sincere response that this appeal is issued.

FUTURE MEASURES.

It is the intention of the signatories to devise further measures for ensuring permanent peace and for safeguarding the City against reckless rumours or irresponsible mischief or criminal havoc, no matter who may be responsible for the same. The creation of the kind of panic that was created during the riot is not so much a reflection on any community, either favourable or unfavourable, but it is a proof of defective sense of civic duty among the citizens of Bombay belonging to both the communities. It would be a reversion to barbarism and the abandonment of all civilised ideals of common social life, if wanton and reckless attacks could be made by one section on the other.

HINDU SIGNATORIES.

Purshotamdas Thakurdas
Lalji Naranji
Vithaldas D. Govindji
Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji
Shivdas Champsey Thakkar
Chunilal V. Mehta
Shantikumar Narottam Morarji
Vithaldas Kanji
J. C. Setalvad
Mangaldas B. Mehta
M. C. Ghia
Pohoomull Bros.
Mathuradas Vissanji
Manu Subedar
Jamnadas M. Mehta
D. G. Dalvi
Hargovindas B. Kotak
Mathuradas Canji Matani
M. A. Master
Purshotam Jivandas
K. S. Ramchandra Alyer
Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji
L. R. Tairsee
Velji Lakhamsey Napoo.

MUSSALMAN SIGNATORIES

Shaukat Ali
Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee
Ghulamhusein Ebrahim Matcheswala
H. S. Gour
M. T. Kaderbhoy
Mahomed Suleman Mitha
Haji Sultan Mahomed Khan
Munshi Peermahomed
Haji Mahomed Hasan Murghe
Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed Tera
Adamji B. Rangwalla
Abdulkarim H. Jammahomed (President, Memon Merchants' Association)
Husseinbhoy Jeevanjee
Ismail Molu
Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha
Rahimtulla M. Chinoy
M. Y. Hindaday
A. A. Beg Mahomed
S. K. Nabiullah
A. R. Dimtimkar
M. Irfan
Haji Alimahomed Jalaludin
Haji Gulam Rasool Mahomedali S. Maniar
Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhimdiwalla
Haji A. Guny Haji Valimahomed Motiwalla (President, Memon Chamber of Commerce).
Haji Bachu Ali.
Samad Khan.

LOOT SUSPECTS

Six Persons Remanded

BOMBAY, Monday.

Six persons, who were arrested by the Maharbavdi police on the suspicion that they took part in looting several cloth shops in Bhendy Bazar during the riots, were placed to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

Sub-Inspector DeCosta applied for a remand of the accused in police custody for a fortnight pending investigations. He said that the accused were suspected to have been concerned in offences of rioting, arson, house-breaking and theft.

The names of the accused are: Shamji Dhanji, Dayala Dhanji, Gangaram Genoo, Sayad Mahomed Sayad, Sayad Ahmed Sayad Abdul Hamid and Abbas Karim.

The accused applied for bail. The magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 each, Rs. 150 to be deposited by each accused in cash.

THE MURDERED MOGHUL

BOMBAY, Monday.

The city coroner held an inquest over the body of the Moghul who was assaulted yesterday on Sandhurst Road, opposite the Parekh Hospital by some Hindus and who died later in the J. J. Hospital. The name of the deceased was Haji Reza Isfahani and he was aged about 35.

Haji Mirza Mohamed Hussein, giving evidence, stated that the deceased was a servant in his tea shop situate at New Queen's Road. On Sunday afternoon at about 4 p.m. he left the shop and went to buy mutton. He did not return after that. The witness heard this morning that a Moghul was killed on Sandhurst Road and on going to the morgue he found that the man who was killed was his missing servant.

Inquest was adjourned till to-morrow.

SILVER & BRASS

Hussa Haji Ahmed and Abdul Rehman Sheikh Baboo, two Mahomedans, were ordered to be remanded into police custody till July 2, by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

The accused were arrested by the Maharbavdi Police on Friday evening at Chimna Butcher Street as they were believed to have taken part in looting shops during the riots. The police, it is stated, recovered pieces of silver weighing about 60 tolas from the 2nd accused and several brass utensils from the room of the first accused. These properties, the police suspect, were stolen by the accused during the riots. As police investigations were incomplete, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded.

YET ANOTHER

Basir Abdul Gani, a Mahomedan, who was arrested by the police for being concerned in rioting, house-breaking and theft at Null Bazar, was ordered to be remanded into police custody till July 2, by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

MISSING HINDUS

The Hon. Secretary, Hindu Relief Committee requests any information about the following persons may be supplied to the Committee.

1. Prabhudayal Keshavlal age 18.
2. Jagmohandas Nanalal age 11.

"C" Ward Conciliation Committee

A Meeting of the "C" Ward Conciliation Committee will be held on Tuesday the 21st instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, when all the members of the Committee are requested to be present.

ECHO OF BOMBAY RIOTING

Alleged Stolen Goods Recovered In Lahore

LAHORE, June 20.

On receipt of information that a few Muslims have arrived at Lahore from Bombay, the Lahore police raided some Muslim houses in the suburb and recovered property including cotton piece goods believed to have been picked up or stolen during the rioting in Bombay. Two Muslims and one woman have been taken into custody in this connection.—A. P.

Land Revenue Remissions In Delhi

DELHI, June 20.

A press communique says: The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has been pleased to suspend Rs. 39,536 out of the demand for rabi crop of 1932. In addition, he has remitted land revenue amounting to Rs. 29,781 under suspension from the previous harvest.—A. P.

AIRMAN "HOAX" SEQUEL

WILD GOOSE CHASE STORY IN COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dressed as a pucca Mahomedan, wearing a fez cap in typical Muslim style, a loose pyjama, a khaki shirt, and a tight waistcoat which enhanced its effects, Homji Vakil alias Minoo Bharucha the Mystery Man in the grim drama of the missing Parsi airman, was produced to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court He was arrested by the Gamdevi Police on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The appearance of a Parsi in Mahomedan dress caused a ripple of amusement and surprise among those present in Court. The accused looked quite cheerful and answered the questions put to him in English, continued twisting his shirt short curly moustache, and he shot out his answers.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to jail custody till to-morroow.

Inspector Forster told the Court that the accused was arrested on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a complaint lodged by Mr. Phirosha Jamshedji Panday, cousin of Mr. Dady P. Jejeebhoy, the missing Parsi airman.

HANDSOME REWARD

Mr. P. J. Panday, in the course of his complaint, stated that the accused went to his aunt place on June 17, dressed as a Mahomedan and stated that Mr. Jejeebhoy was alive and kept in a hut near Mumbra. The complainant on being informed of it, went to his aunt's place, when the accused offered to point out the place where the missing airman was lodged.

The accused asked him what reward he would get when he was informed that he would be handsomely rewarded.

The accused then took the complainant and several others to Thana where he is alleged to have changed the story and told the searching party that they had to go along the Bombay-Poona Main Road. Some of the members of the parties, including Dr. R. N. Cooper were made to continue this "wild-goose chase," walking about five miles.

The accused, according to the complainant, ultimately confessed that it was all a hoax.

CHEATING

The complainant, further stated that the accused had played this hoax with a view to cheating and exhorting moneys from the relatives of the missing airman. He therefore charged him with cheating and exhortation and the Magistrate issued a warrant of arrest.

The accused, who was released from police lock-up, was arrested immediately afterwards on the warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate asked the accused whether he would give Rs. 500/- as surety.

The accused (in English)—I am unable to give that sum.

The accused was therefore remanded to police custody.

NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN POONA

POONA, June 20.

Two new educational institutions commenced their careers today. At the All India Shri Shivaji Building His Holiness Jagat Guru of Kolhapur before the members of the Committee and many prominent people from districts and Poona performed the Vedic ceremony of Shri Shivaji Maharaj Preparatory Military School where a start was made with the educational side of work with 20 students of 75 selected so far by the Committee.

The Modern Education Society of Poona began its collegiate course with 175 students of whom 40 are residential At the outset Principal K. M. Khadye of the institution known as Nowrosjee Wadia College addressed the students at noon on the value of discipline.—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, June 20.

Previoos closing	3.62 1/8
To-day's closing	3.61

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, June 20.

Previous closing	3.62
To-day's opening	3.62 5/8
To-day's closing	3.61

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornoy Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER
New York, June 20.

Previous closing rate	5.37
To-day's opening rate	5.39
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	5.42
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 159
April/May	Rs. 171

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER
Liverpool, June 20.

Previous closing rate	4.01
To-day's opening rate	4.00
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	4.03
Difference	+.02

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

Abstract Of The Accounts As On The 15th June 1932

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,69 21,11
Reserve Coin and Bullion	
Silver coin in India	1,00,00,48
Gold bullion in India	10,77,93
Silver bullion in India	11,16,75
Securities (purchase price) in India	47,25,95

Sind Physical Culture Conference

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 20.

The Sind Physical Culture Conference met here last evening under the presidency of Sardar Sampooransing, Mukhi Gobindram, Chairman of the Reception Committee said that Sindhis were weaklings and emphasised the need for physical culture institutes in every town and village in Sind.

Sardar Sampooransing appealed to the Conference to follow the noble examples of Guru Gobindsing.

The Conference adjourned till to-day after performance of several feats.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Novelty Cinema

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Hon. Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Conference writes:—

The Reception Committee of the All India Depressed Classes Conferences has decided to hold the 10th Session of the Conference in the Novelty Cinema, Grant Road Tram Terminus on the Sunday the 26th June 1932 at 9 a.m.

Programme 9 to 11 morning 2-30 to 7 afternoon.

Subject Committee will meet 12 to 2 a.m.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah M.L.A. will arive now on the 26th June 1932 by Madras Mail. He will be received by the chairman and members of Reception Committee at the Victoria Terminus Station and Prominent Hindu members of the Hindu Samaj. Hindu Sabha and Arya Samaj Rao Bahadur Rajah will be taken in procession through the City to the meeting place.

The conference will concentrate its discussion on one major issue of Joint vs. Separate Electorate also minority Pact of London and Rajah Munje Pact. It is understood a deputation will wait upon H. E. the Viceroy and Rao Bahadur Rajah will be deputed to go to London to put the views after conference.

Rao Bahadur Rajah will leave for England after the Conference is over.

Government House News

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson, Lady Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Sardar and Mrs. Byramjee Pudumjee lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday the 19th June.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A SINGING DAREDEVIL IN A GLORIOUS ADVENTURE
Lawrence TIBBETT
IN M.-G.-M. ALL-COLOUR PICTURE
THE ROGUE SONG
8 —SONG HITS— 8
Supporting Cast
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
LAUREL & HARDY.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
To-night at 6-30 & 10:
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ALFRED LUNT · LYNN FONTANNE
America's greatest stage stars are at last in talkies. And in the merry, naughty comedy that excited Broadway for more than a year
The Guardsman

ALSO HENRY RUBIN in a Colourtone Novelty.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 6-30 & 10: MAT. THURS. 3-30.
MURDERER ESCAPES!
SIRENS SCREAM, MACHINE GUNS SPUTTER AS A MAN HUNT BEGINS, AND CRACK REPORTERS PAINT THE TOWN RED WITH THE SCOOP OF THE YEAR.
THE MOST AMAZING DRAMATIC THRILL THE SCREEN HAS KNOWN
THE FRONT PAGE
WITH
ADOLPHE MENJOU, PAT O'BRIEN,
MARY BRIAN, EDWARD EVERETT HORTON, GEORGE E. STONE, MAE CLERK AND SLIM SUMMERVILLE
A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER.
THE FRONT PAGE WAS HONOURED BY A SPECIAL COMMAND PERFORMANCE BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON LAST WEEK.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
CONTAINING EXCLUSIVE RECORD OF
1932 DERBY
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE. Phone 41561.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1932

FOR POSTERITY'S SAKE

According to advices from Simla the Union Government have carried the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill through the Assembly and necessary amendments have been made to the original measure in the light of the discussions between the Indian Delegation and the Minister of the Interior. These amendments are not at all of the drastic character that was needed to rid the measure of its offensiveness much further and do not carry matters than where they were left by the Delegation. Indian opinion in South Africa was decidedly hostile to the agreement arrived at by the Delegation and it was unequivocally condemned.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

It is difficult to say what will be the immediate attitude of South African Indians, now that the Bill has been adopted by the Assembly and will become law in due course. As soon as Kunwar Maharaj Singh reaches Durban the South African Indians propose to hold a Conference and no doubt important decisions will then be arrived at as to the position they should take up in regard to the question. This much is certain that the new Bill does not really improve the position of Indians. It takes away a great deal and gives almost nothing in return. The safeguards provided for are a mere eye-wash for the municipalities are the greatest enemies of the vested property rights of Indians. Unfortunately for Indians, the prolonged and severe depression has not tended to improve matters. A large number of Indians have been thrown out of employment and in most cases replaced by Whites. It was only natural in these circumstances that the municipalities should try to elbow Indians out of their means of livelihood, with the connivance of the Union Government. What surprises us most is the complacent view taken by the Indian Government on this question. They appear to think that the visit of their deputation to South Africa has given the fullest relief to Indians in the way of meeting all their just demands.

EVERY CLAUSE OBJECTIONABLE

The communique issued by the Government fails to give us an adequate idea of the grievances of Indians or the depth of their feeling, and leaves everything in a nebulous state. The statement submitted by the South African Indian Congress to the Minister of the Interior objects to almost every clause of the Bill. For instance it is stated that, under clause 3 of the Bill, a Minister is empowered to issue certificates withdrawing any land from the operation of the provision under Sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law, in so far as they prohibit the residence or occupation of land by a coloured person. But this applies to Government townships as long as they remain leasehold. Immediately they are converted into freehold the Anti-Asiatic clause will apply in terms of the Township Act (1908)" and Indians believe that the Minister's right to issue certificates will be unenforceable. There are many other clauses to which the statement submitted by the South African Indian community rightly objects. The communique issued by the Government of India is misleading and fails to mention all the objections of Indians to the Bill now passed. The statement emphasises the fact that, "nothing short of the removal of these objections will satisfy the community and make their lot in the Province a happy and contented one."

TAND UNITED.

News from South Africa shows that Indians are generally united in their determination to fight for their rights, "Indian Opinion" has no doubt on the question and writes: "There are two ways open to the Transvaal Indians. The one is to accept the Tenure Bill and suffer humiliation and insults; the other one is to stand as one man and take up a Passive Resistance movement against the Bill and fight for the rights." We have no doubt that Indians will come to the right conclusion, stand united and maintain their prestige and their rights. Whatever they may have to suffer now will be suffered in the cause of their country and their posterity, for the brand of helotry, if accepted to-day will remain on their children and their children's children for ever. But in resistance there is hope, for the day is not far distant, when a truly national Government in this country will be able to fight the cause of Indians in other parts of the British Empire as it should be fought.

The Communal Problem

As the time is drawing near for the British Government to make good their promise to give their own decision on the Indian communal problem, various Indian leaders have begun to issue press statements calculated to influence the decision. Among the latest to do so is Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who has always taken a fairly detached view of the communal question and whose suggestions, therefore, may be of some help both to the public and the Government, though several of them are too vague and partial to be a clear guide. Sir Chimanlal states at the very outset that from a sound national point of view "joint electorates for all with reservation of seats for minorities like the Muslims and the Depressed Classes with reasonable weightage in provinces where they are in a comparatively small minority must be admitted to be the best course." The main argument in favour of joint electorates he puts concisely and convincingly in the following words: If the majority of the members of the Legislature have no to seek the suffrages of th members of the minority community, that community will have no hold on the majority of the members of the Legislature."

MUST HAVE THEIR WAY

This view, Sir Chimanlal assures us, was accepted by prominent Muslim leaders in the discussions in London. We do not know why he should not mention the names of these leaders. He holds, however, that if the Muslims cannot be persuaded to accept joint electorates, they should have their way as "they cannot be forced to do so" and as the new constitution can be a success only if all sections willingly co-operate in working it.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY

Nobody wants to force any community or any appreciable section of it to accept any particular scheme of representation. Many are quite prepared for a compromise, but the real difficulty is in adjusting conflicting demands by various communities or sections thereof and in deciding how far a sound principle should be sacrificed for the sake of a compromise. Sir Chimanlal, despite his anxiety not to force any view upon any community admits the danger of carrying compromise too far when he says:

> If under the new constitution the legislatures are to be cut up into a number of rigid compartmental groups, based, not on political views but on different religions, genuine self-government leading to real liberty for the country will be impossible and I for one would rather wait till better sense prevails and communal feelings get subordinated to national interests."

CONTRACTING OUT

Guided by expediency rather than logic, Sir Chimanlal would concede communal electorates to Muslims but would not concede them to other communities. But there are some Muslims who are strongly opposed to communal electorates, while there are sections of the Depressed Classes who insist on having separate electorates. Sir Chimanlal suggests a way out of this difficulty which may be very helpful. It is that, if it is found necessary to allow separate electorates to any community, there should be liberty to any members of such community to "contract out" of the scheme by electing to be in the joint electorate by a declaration of their desire to that effect. It seems to us that the final settlement will have to be more or less on the lines suggested by Sir Chimanlal. How to adjust the claims of self-determination and those of nationalism in the present state of things is certainly a hard and complicated problem. But we have the fullest faith that whatever Government may decide a true and lasting settlement will be arrived at ere long by the communities themselves.

GERMANY'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES

The South German States, particularly Bavaria, have always been keen on asserting their rights as autonomous units since the Republican Constitution was established. In Bavaria the Nazis have found it difficult to make headway as it is a strong centre of "bourgeois" politics. The Social Democrats are in the ascendant there and regard with great apprehension the possibility of the Hitlerites achieving political dominance in Germany after the next Reichstag elections. The Emergency Decree issued by von Papen's Government, permitting the Nazi's to wear uniforms again, a proceeding in sharp contrast with the drastic action taken against the Nazis by the Bruening cabinet, when it was in power, naturally caused great resentment in Bavaria. The State Government decided to ignore the fiat from Berlin and insisted upon the continuation of the ban on Nazi uniforms.

The Hitlerites saw their chance of testing their political strength. Five thousand Nazis in uniform demonstrated before the Bavarian Premier's residence and with the consequent clash with the police Munich is thrown into a turmoil. In other places, where the ban will be enforced, the Nazis may be expected to create similar trouble for the authorities. They hope to ascertain how far von Papen and his colleagues are prepared to join issue with recalcitrant units of the Reich which are determined to flout the orders of the Central Government and, if the conflict between the Central Government and the Provincial administrations in South Germany grows, the Hitlerites evidently hope to derive political profit out of it.

BRITISH CABINET AND INDIA

"Dual" Policy And "Dual" Language

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, June 10.

The time approaches when in one form or another the British Cabinet must take further action with regard to India. The plan of the Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, has so far most miserably failed. The Cabinet has not been slow in recognising that coercion has not brought India to her knees; on the contrary, as officialdom very well knows, despite frantic protestations, coercion has intensified a hundred-fold the feeling of bitterness. Meanwhile, British trade with India falls from month to month, even more rapidly than that with other countries.

So far from being the brightest jewel in the British Crown, India is fast becoming a dark spot in a world where, for capitalists, all is dark at the present moment. Since any proposals the Cabinet may make will assuredly be heralded by efforts to win over prominent Indians, it behoves all of us to be on our guard against intrigues, against plausible arguments put forward for co-operation or at least for a truce.

HOARE'S FRANKNESS.

We are assured, in the most nauseating manner, that the British Cabinet is following a dual policy in India. As far as we can judge, there is no doubt that it is holding not a dual policy but a dual language. Let us take first the party headed by Sir Samuel Hoare, a party which has at its back the vast majority in both Houses at Westminster. Whatever his faults Sir Samuel Hoare has never made any pretence to decoy us by fine phrases or empty promises. Before ascending the India Office "gadi," he publicly alluded to our country as "that India which we have not the least intention of abandoning." Even at the Round Table Conference he assured our leading 'delegates' that in no circumstances would British troops receive orders from an Indian Government or from Indians. He does not talk of self-government but of "constitutional advance," a phrase which implies nothing.

Call it diehardism or not, the great Moghul represents the considered opinion of the present Parliament and, what is more important, he represents the considered opinion of the great banks and companies concerned with India.

THE JUGGLER.

On the other hand, we have the Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald a coiner of phrases and a past master in the art of jugglery with words. His following really consists of a scanty band of Liberals and left wing Conservatives, and a pitifully small "National" Labourites. Not a single speech does he make which does not abound with some rhetorical pitfalls. It is to this species of oratory, we must not forget, that he owes his eminence in British politics. Like Paul Boncour, the French Socialist, who has now become War Minister of his country, MacDonald fulfills the function of deluding the Labour aristocracy with words when he is actually obeying with faithful alacrity the behests of Big Business.

Take, for instance, his talk on mobilising the good will of India and England on the 1st of December last in adjourning the second Round Table Conference.

In the mind of a careful listener there can be no doubt that by using this phrase, the Prime Minister referred to those Indians who would barter their birthright of liberty for a few crumbs from their master's table. The goodwill of England is best exemplified in the intense repression of the last six months. He ferventley added "Let us go on with our common task." We might render it in other words "Let us go on with the British plan for a servile constitution."

WHY TORIES PREFER HIM.

We shall now take another illustration of his rhetoric in an effort made only a few days ago. The Prime Minister's Empire Day broadcast speech, it will be admitted, betrayed in no small degree the art of hiding ugly facts under a picturesque metaphor of jugglery with ambiguous words. As we follow his speech we are strongly reminded that perhaps it was for this very reason that in an era of incipient revolution a Conservative Parliament has accepted him as their leader. Not for nothing that they recognise that armed force is not everything. Not for nothing that they decide upon a well-turned simile to calm down or confuse angry multitudes. Needless to say, the Prime Minister's statements on this occasion were rife with confusion between Empire and Commonwealth. We may persuade ourselves to the acceptance of the term Empire as rightly applied to countries such as India, Iraq or Malaya, though it is totally false in case of Canada or Australia. For to bump them together under one term is pure sophistry.

IRONY OF IT.

"The British Commonwealth," said the British Prime Minister, "is a powerful world influence for universal peace." What an irony! It requires amazing hardihood, even in an imperialist statesman, to put forth such an astonishing claim. Such a claim, more so, at a time when British militarists are openly boasting that they possess the deadliest aeroplanes, the finest tanks, and the most efficient warships in the world!

The Prime Minister went on to assert that if the British evacuated India, it would come under a nef master. Once again, true to his profession, he omitted to mention which Power would annexe it, and also omitted to note that a free India, inspired by freedom, fighting to preserve freedom, would give pause to any Power, if such there be, who should attempt to conquer her.

SMOKE SCREEN.

The Prime Minister's language whether in Indian, in European or in world affairs is nothing but a smoke-screen to hide the manoeuvres of imperialism. And though he and his colleague at the India Office speak in diverse tongues to India, both of them are firmly of one mind in denying her genuine self-government. Methods may differ in some details but their aim is identical. Sir Samuel Hoare prefers a frontal attack; Mr. MacDonald favours a plan to outflank the opponent. A "Federal" constitution with separation for Burma, the plan of the last Labour Government, is little liked by the Conservative majority. The latter issue is accordingly referred to a general election in Burma; the former may quite possibly be solved by Provincial autonomy now as part of a "Federal" scheme in the future. These, however, are differences of tactics, not of strategy. The strategy of the entire "National" Government is to retain intact the dominance of Britain and thus safeguard British interest in India, whether political or commercial. Here is the goal, and here is the purpose behind Mr. MacDonald's rhetoric and the ordinance rule of Sir Samuel Hoare.

Notes of the Day

The Right To Associate.

The right of employees to form trade unions is now recognised in all civilised countries by Governments and employers alike. It is therefore, very strange that the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has issued a notice stating that no employee of the Society "shall be a member of any Trade Union" and that "any employee who is now a member of a trade union and continues to be so after the expiry of one month from this date shall be dismissed without further notice." This order is intolerably arbitrary. Not even Government object to their employees forming unions, however reluctant they may be to grant recognition to unions of a certain type. The S.P.C.A. is a body aided by public subscriptions, and merely because it receives a grant from Government, it has no right to deprive its employees of their right to join a union. That right must be jealously guarded, else it may be used as a precedent by high-handed employers and officials.

"Anti-Untouchability Day."

The All-India Shraddhanand Trust has done well to issue a manifesto declaring that it is no longer possible for the Hindus to tolerate the system of untouchability and urging them to put an end immediately to the "inhuman and unjustifiable" disabilities of untouchables. The Trust also calls upon the Hindus to celebrate the 17th July as "Anti-Untouchability Day" all over India, and among other things, "to give a practical proof of their determination to wipe out untouchability on that day by declaring open public wells and temples to all those who call themselves Hindus." We trust the various organisations in the country which aim at removing untouchability will co-operate with one another to make the "Anti-Untouchability Day" a real success. We would specially urge caste Hindus to help the untouchables actively in asserting their right of access to all public wells and temples. Bombay may set an example to other places by promptly commencing work in this connection.

Amazing Leniency.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has published the statement of the victim and her husband in the Nawpara (Chittagong) Rape Case, in which two police constables were sentenced to 3 and 2 years' R. I. respectively. The details are gruesome and pathetic and we are amazed that the trying Judge should have taken such a lenient view of the case. The men were special constables appointed to "comb out" the terrorists and there was a curfew order in the district. The victim's husband stated that though the crime was committed at night, he could not go out of his house because of the order and only in the morning when his wife "came back to her senses" he dared to go to police and make his complaint. The accused were placed in charge of the locality with "unlimited powers over life and property" of the people, says the statement, and they abused the trust most outrageously. This is a fit matter for the attention of the High Court, in case the Government prefer not to appeal. In cases like these, where responsible persons abuse their power exemplary sentences should be given, since Chittagong is under the special Ordinances.

Is This Just?

News comes from Mangalore that the Joint Magistrate of Coondapur ordered 14 forest satyagrahis to be given stripes, in addition to a fine of Rs. 2 each. The sentences were carried out on the same day. Sir Samuel Hoare assured the Commons that the Ordinances were administered with "discrimination." Whipping does not seem to be a proper sentence for breaking the forest laws! Whipping is generally reserved for most heinous crimes, but in India the sentence of whipping is now given, to people guilty of political crimes. The accused in this case had not committed a crime in which moral turpitude was involved. Such sentences brutalise both the giver and the victims, and in their own interest the Government ought to abolish this form of punishment. Perhaps, it is futile to appeal to the Madras Government where the Ordinances are administered with greater rigour than anywhere in the country.

THE STAMP ACT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You were good enough to publish in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th April, 1932, a letter in which I pointed out the difficulties arising in interpretation of the words "for the City of Bombay" appearing in S. 13 of Act II of 1932. I pointed out that if the words "for the City of Bombay" were to apply to a Conveyance made and executed in Bombay, but relating to an immoveable property situate outside the City of Bombay the stamp to be affixed on the Conveyance would be more than double the stamp required to be affixed for the Conveyance relating to an immoveable property situate outside Bombay which was executed outside the City of Bombay. I contended that the words "for the City of Bombay" should apply to conveyances relating to immoveable properties situate in Bombay and the higher stamp duty should be levied in respect of such conveyances.

The attention of the stamp authorities was drawn to the matter. They took time to consider the matter. I have now received a reply from which it appears that the stamp authorities have accepted the interpretation which I submitted. At any rate it is now clear that a Conveyance relating to an immoveable property situate outside the City of Bombay requires to be stamped with lesser stamp i.e. Rs. 15 for the consideration of Rs. 1,000 and not Rs. 33 for the same consideration as required by Bombay Act II of 1932, although the Conveyance may be executed in the City of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

N. N. PANDIA.

110 Medows Street,
Bombay, June 15.

Tipsy-Cake

New "silence" notices have been posted in the Bombay High Court. They conclude with the announcement that "members of the Press will sit on seats specially reserved for them."

* * *

Hitherto these seats, if there are at all, have been usually sat upon by briefless barristers and the members of the Press have been sat upon by the ushers. They will welcome the change—while it lasts.

* * *

According to Mr. Ghuznavi, M.L.A., the result of the Lothian Committee's recommendations will be to "enfranchise at one stroke an enormous number of women of ill-fame" who will be "let loose on the unfortunate candidate". Nobody else seems to have been thrown into this fit of nervousness.

* * *

Mr. Ghuznavi's idea is that "women of ill-fame" should in any case be disqualified as voters and candidates. There are quite a number of people who have yet to learn that Swaraj is for sinners as well as saints. Their ideas of exclusiveness can only be fulfilled in the next world.

* * *

Perhaps Mr. Ghuznavi's objections in this world might be met by special electorates, reservation of seats and weightage for minorities for the class that he thinks should not be admitted to the general franchise.

* * *

The "Times of India" thinks there is nothing surprising in "the revelation of Mr. de Valera's ambition to see a united Ireland" but, only his method of achieving it. It's curious in what a state of ignorance some people pass their days.

* * *

There is no "revelation" about it at all. Mr. de Valera's ambition to see a united Ireland has always been a declared object of the Irish Republican Party as well as his method of achieving it. Only a Tory House of Commons and a hard-baked Anglo-Indian journal could call it a "revelation."

* * *

The Bori Bunder wiseacre says Mr. de Valera "talks in riddles" when he says a re-united Ireland should be recognised as a republic "with some form of association with British Commonwealth and in some circumstances and for some reason the King shall be recognised as the head of the association."

* * *

Note the quotation as though these were the "ipsissima verba" of the Irish President. Of course, they are nothing of the sort but only Mr. "Jimmy" Thomas's representation or, perhaps, misrepresentation of what Mr. de Valera said.

* * *

Bori Bunder is greatly intrigued by the fact that an "elemental crime committed in the desert" came up for revision in the High Court of Bombay. "The desert", it says, "knows no law except the primeval one that they should take who have the power and those may keep who can."

* * *

Isn't it great? Can you beat it? Let us ask poor old Bori Bunder one simple little question: Was it not the working of the primeval law, of grab and keep as long as you have the power, which made the Bombay High Court the final judicial authority for the hinterland of Aden?

* * *

Think it over, you poor old thing, and be a bit cautious next time you start moralising over the primeval law, which is still the governing factor even in civilised communities, not excluding Bori Bunder.

* * *

"Women wept, laughed and sang and men shouted and wept," says Reuter describing the scene at Addison Road Station, when the Papal delegate arrived. Women weep first and laugh last. With men it is the other way about. Such is life.

* * *

Under the Caption "Peeps at Parliament" and on a page entitled "Britain Calling", Bori Bunder's Sunday organ presents its readers with a picture of the memorial arch at the entrance to Pall Mall and labels it "The Houses of Parliament". Britain calls in vain.

WHERE ARE THE SANCTIONS?

Liberals Must Act And Act Quickly If They Want To Save The Situation

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir speaking with the weight and authority of President of the Bombay Presidency Association has now given us his contribution to the symposium of views of Liberal leaders on the situation, the chief feature of it being that he is at one with those who had already spoken, in declaring that the country cannot be put off with Provincial Autonomy. This declaration was made at the annual general meeting of the Association.

EMPTY WORDS.

It is a pity that advantage was not taken of the occasion to embody it in a resolution, containing also a warning, in the terms expressed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, that Liberals not only condemn such a proposal but will refuse to work it, if Provincial Autonomy is not to be accompanied by the introduction of Responsibility at the Centre. A prominent Liberal, the other day, remarked that something more than mere declarations and resolutions of condemnation is required. Unless they are backed by a warning to the Cabinet that there will be no party in the country prepared to work a scheme of Provincial Autonomy without Responsibility at the Centre, it is not likely that they will turn aside from their present plans, which do include some changes in the Centre but nothing that can be described as Responsibility.

PLEDGE AND INTENTION.

Liberals owe it to themselves as well as to the country to make their position and intentions absolutely clear as to this. With all the Congress leaders, bar two or three, in jail, the responsibility rests upon them for the time being as spokesmen of the Nation to put before the British Government in clear and unmistakeable terms the consequences of any attempt to go back on the pledge involved in the setting up of the Round Table Conference to give India a new Constitution, in which the reins of control will be handed over to the representatives of the people with safeguards during the transitional period in the interests of India.

There is no doubt about this pledge. It would be sheer dishonesty to attempt to repudiate it. I am aware that Mr. MacDonald has stated that Great Britain has never given any pledges. She has only, from time to time, stated her "intentions." But, even Mr. MacDonald followed this extraordinary differentiation between a pledge and a declaration of intentions, with an emphatic declaration that the British Government is bound honourably to fulfil these intentions.

PLEDGE REMAINS.

So we need not trouble ourselves whether it is a pledge or an intention in this case. The fact is, as Sir Cowasji Jehangir says, "The principle was laid down by the ex-Viceroy in conjunction with and by the consent of His Majesty's Government that the future constitution should be settled by the co-ordinated efforts of public-men in India, the Indian States and the three great political parties in Britain." Thereafter, the undertaking to proceed with a scheme for a Federal Constitution with safeguards in the interest of India was embodied in the agree-

Mahatma Gandhi. That agreement has been ended by the action of the Government in promulgating the Ordinances, but the pledge which it contained involved not merely a pledge to the Congress, but a pledge to the Indian people to which the British Government is bound to adhere if there is any sanctity in pledges or any sincerity in the declaration of intentions.

AN ABANDONED PRINCIPLE.

Are the British Government going back on the principle laid down when the Round Table Conference was established and the promise of the grant immediately of a constitution which would make the Central Government responsible to a legislature elected on a democratic franchise? Sir Cowasji Jehangir says we are entitled to be a little more than anxious as to whether the principle of co-ordination and co-operation in framing a constitution is not in danger. There is a Consultative Committee in being, but it is in a state of suspended animation. It is not a committee representative of British India, the States and the three political parties in Britain, and when it does meet, it can only express opinions and cannot take decisions. The principle laid down by Lord Irwin with the assent of the British Government, certainly seems to have been abandoned or forgotten! And, Sir Cowasji says, it is time, therefore, that public opinion should make itself felt.

AN ANTI-CLIMAX.

But how is public opinion to make itself felt? Is it to be done merely by making speeches and issuing statements to the Press? Surely, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and the other Liberals who have recently expressed their views in this way, do not suppose that the Government is likely to be moved to change its course by the strength of individual expressions, no matter how eminent and distinguished the authors may be.

There are various bodies in the country through which the Liberals and Moderates can make their views and intentions known in a co-ordinated and effective fashion. The Bombay Presidency Association is one of them, but surely, it is a mere anti-climax after listening to a fulmination on the part of the President of the Association at the annual general meeting to dissolve without passing a resolution endorsing his views and laying down in clear and unmistakeable terms what course the members of the Association will adopt and urge the country to adopt, if this betrayal of pledges or declared intentions is carried into effect.

WHY ARE THEY INACTIVE?

There are other bodies, such as the Liberal Federation of India. Why is it inactive? Some of its most prominent members have stated their attitude clearly and emphatically enough. The most distinguished of them all has stated uncompromisingly that nobody will care to work a mere scheme of Provincial Autonomy. Why do the Council of the Federation not meet and embody this declaration in a formal resolution, so that the Government may be in no doubt as to what their attitude is going to be? Why do they delay? Do they

ly, perhaps within a few days, be presented with the 'fait accompli' in the form of a Bill in Parliament conferring Provincial Autonomy minus the Responsibility at the Centre which they assure as is absolutely indispensable if the Liberals are to be satisfied?

DUTY OF LIBERALS.

I write as one, of course, who adheres to the demand of the Indian National Congress for full autonomy, provincial and central, self-government that will give the Indian people the sole right to decide their own destiny and to manage their own affairs. Liberals are prepared to accept much less than the Congress and to agree to various safeguards, in the interests of Britain rather than of India. Sir Cowasji Jehangir does not agree to the proposal for immediate control by Indians of the Army, because he conceives it to be impossible unless the Princes all come into a federation at once. I am unable to follow the logic of this proposition. But I need not pause to discuss it now. The point is that surely it is the duty of the Liberals as a body to take a strong and united stand for what they conceive to be the least that can be accepted in the interests of India, and to say clearly—not as individuals, but through their representative and responsible associations—that they are not prepared to accept or work any scheme which fails to come up to the minimum.

HOARE'S INTENTIONS.

The Government will say, of course, when the time comes that they have not abandoned the Conference principle and they have not abandoned the scheme for a federal constitution. Both will be there in the Bill, which will provide for a new kind of conference to consider the framing of a federal constitution.

But the fact is that Sir Samuel Hoare proposes to supersede the Round Table Conference and to give statutory authority to a frame-work for the constitution designed in its final form by a Cabinet Committee without the assent of or consultation with the other parties to the plan which in principle constitutes a solemn compact between the British Government and those whom they invited to co-operate with them in preparing a constitution for India.

THIS IS THE TRAP.

Sir Samuel Hoare, to put it plainly, has thrown the policy of Lord Irwin and the Labour Cabinet overboard. He has assumed the right, and means to assert the power, of the present Cabinet to lay down the lines on which constitutional advance in India shall proceed. He has made his own plan and he will present it in cut-and-dried form to Parliament. India will be told that it is impracticable to give more than Provincial Autonomy at the present time and she will be asked to contemplate the new scheme for evolving a federal constitution to be established at some future date, as the proof of the British Government's 'bona fides.'

This is the trap into which there is danger of the Liberals, or a majority of them falling presently. If they mean to avoid it, if the declarations of the eminent Liberal leaders who have already spoken, are endorsed by moderate opinion generally in the country, they owe it as a duty to the country to lose no more time in finding a way of making Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues understand that the attempt to proceed with the scheme they have in contemplation will alienate the sympathy and support of those who have hitherto given them their loyal cooperation.

INDIANS LEAD ON 1ST INNINGS

Nazir Ali And Lal Singh Contribute Useful Scores

WORCESTER 144 FOR 5 IN 2ND INNINGS

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, June 20.

At conclusion of the second day's play in the match between Indian cricketers and Worcestershire at Worcester the Indians were all out in their first innings for 297 runs and Worcester had scored 144 for loss of 5 wickets in their second innings when stumps were drawn.

EARLY DISASTER.

In dull weather but on a good wicket Indian Cricketers resumed their first innings against Worcestershire at Worcester to-day. The rate of scoring was very slow however, the first 10 runs taking 20 minutes.

Navle and Wazir Ali not outs carried the total to 90 when Wazir Ali was clean bowled by Root for 14. (90|2|14). Five runs later Navle shared the same fate, Root again being the successful bowler (95|3|48).

Naidu and Colah then became associated at the crease and remained unbeaten at lunch-time when the score stood at 133 for 3 wickets.

NAIDU CHEAPLF DISMISSED.

After the lunch interval Indians were dismissed in their first innings for a total of 297. Naidu and Colah came out to resume the innings but the former was dismissed without addition to his pre-lunch score by Jackson. The same bowler claimed Colah's wicket when that batsman was 6 short of his 50, Wright being responsible for a smart catch. Nazir Ali and Amarsingh became associated at the wicket but both batsmen were accounted for by Martin, Nazir Ali being caught by him off his own bowling after he had scored 58 and Amarsingh being clean-bowled for 4. The next 2 wicket fell to Wright who first bowled Lall Singh when he had sored 52 and then accounted for Jehangir Khan who was held out by Griffith for 14. Griffith was concerned in another catch which dismissed Ghulam Mahomed after he had scored a single and incidentally helped to bring the Indian innings to a close.

INDIANS FIRST INNINGS.

Navle, b. Root	48
Naomal, c. Martin, b. Wright	4
Wazir Ali b. Root	14
Naidu b Jackson	17
Colah c Wright b Jackson	44
Nazir Ali c and b Martin	58
Amarsingh b Martin	4
Lall Singh b Wright	52
Jehangir Khan c Griffith b Wright	14
Ghulam Mahomed c Griffith b Martin	1
Nissar not out	0
Extras	14
Total	297

Bowling analysis.—Root 2/91, Jackson 2/63, Martin 3/69, Wright 3/30.—Reuter.

SOUTH RUN UP BIG SCORE

Sutcliffe In Form

SPECIAL CABLE
LONDON June 20.

For the loss of two more wickets and the addition of 63 runs to their Saturday's total South of England declared their first innings to-day at 447 for 8 wickets. Weather was fine and the wicket good.

O'Connor and Cook opened play but the latter batsman was soon dismissed by Mitchel, Duckworth stumping him when he had reached his 22. Brown who replaced him was caught out by Sibbles off Voce for 7. Tate filled the vacancy and with O'Connor raised the total to 447 for no more loss when the innings was declared closed.

O'Connor who carried his bat scored 51 giving an exhibition of stolid cricket during 2 hours and 10 minutes he remained at the crease. His score included five fours. Tate was not out with 18.

PAYNTER'S DUCK.

North of England opened their innings through Sutcliffe and Paynter but they met with initial disaster Paynter being dismissed by Tate for duck (0|1|0) Keeton joined Sutcliffe and the pair was unbeaten at lunch when the total was 29 for 1. Sutcliffe had scored 16 and Keeton 9.

When play was resumed after lunch Keeton was caught out by Peebles off Brown when he had reached 29, Wyatt being given leg before to the same bowler was out for 10. When the tea interval came the score stood at 146 for loss of 3 wickets, Sutcliffe being then 76 and Leyland, who replaced Wyatt, 21.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND (Ist Innings).

Woolley, c Larwood, b Mitchell	50
Allen, b Voce	2
Duleepsinhji, c and b Voce	128
Hammond, c Paynter, b Voce	130
Jardine, b Mitchell	20
Ames, b Voce	4
O'Connor, not out,	51
Cook st. Duckworth, b Mitchell	22
Brown, c Sibbles, b Voce	7
Tate, not out	18
Extras	15
Total (for 8 wkts.) declared	447

Bowling Analysis:—Larwood 0 for 98, Voce 5 for 108, Sibbles 0 for 86, Mitchell 3 for 114, Wyatt 0 for 17, Paynter 0 for 2, Leyland 0 for 7.

NORTH OF ENGLAND

Sutcliffe Not out	76
Paynter b. Tate	0
Keeton c. Peebles b.Brown	29
Wyatt l.b.w. b. Brown	10
Leyland Not out	21
Total (for 3 wickets)	146

"ACTIVITIES OF A CITIZEN POLITICALLY CONSCIOUS"

Dr. Adhikari Admits All Facts But Maintains That They Don't Come Under Section 121 A

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN MEERUT TRIAL

MEERUT, Saturday.
(By Mail.)

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case yesterday Mr. Sheo Prasad continued arguments in the case of Dr. G. Adhikari, a Communist accused in the case. Dealing with the allegation made prominently by the prosecution that Dr. Adhikari was connected with the so-called "Continental Group" of Indian Communists in Berlin, Mr. Sheo Prasad discussed the evidence which was supposed to connect Dr. Adhikari with Mr. M. N. Roy.

DR. ADHIKARI AND MR. M. N. ROY.

Counsel pointed out that there was no evidence on record to show that Dr. Adhikari was known to Mr. M. N. Roy prior to the former's return to India. All the evidence, which went to connect Mr. Roy with Dr. Adhikari, was of an indirect nature and fell in either of the three categories, viz., (1) articles supposed to emanate from Mr. M. N. Roy found in the possession of Dr. Adhikari, (2) letters supposed to emanate from Mr. M. N. Roy to third persons, but mentioning Dr. Adhikari, and (3) one draft letter found with Dr. Adhikari, which was alleged to be addressed to Mr. M. N. Roy.

"KRANTI" OFFICE SEARCH.

Mr. Sheo Prasad pointed out that Dr. Adhikari was not arrested at his place of residence, but in the "Kranti" office. The things alleged to be his were mixed up with the office material. If articles supposed to be written by Mr. Roy were found in the "Kranti" office, it was not surprising. There was evidence on record to show that similar articles were sent to "Forward", the "Bombay Chronicle" etc. Thus the find of articles alleged to emanate from Mr M. N. Roy in the "Kranti" Office was no evidence to show his connection with Dr. Adhikari.

Referring to the intercepted letters of Mr. M. N. Roy which mentioned Dr. Adhikari, Mr. Sheo Prasad said that these letters were addressed to persons who were not cited as co-conspirators. He further pointed out that the proof of typewriting of these letters as given by the prosecution was defective.

ALLEGED LETTER TO M. N. ROY.

Mr. Sheo Prasad then dealt with the draft letter. supposed to be written by Dr. Adhikari to Mr. M. N. Roy. This was a typed unfinished draft which was not signed by anybody. It was addressed to "Dear Friend" and there was nothing to indicate that it was addressed to Mr. M. N. Roy.

The prosecution theory that the letter was addressed to Mr. Roy was based on the fact that the letter mentioned the receipt of certain articles, which the prosecution alleged, were written and sent out by Mr. Roy. Of these five articles only one was found in the "Kranti" Office, two were found in the "Spark" Office one was intercepted and withheld by the police and one was not in evidence at all. Even supposing that the articles in queston did emanate from Mr. Roy, the fact that Dr. Adhikari received them was not prove.

Further, the proof of the fact that these articles were typed by Mr. Roy had been brought forward only in one case and that too was not in the case of the only article which was found in the "Kranti" office where Dr. Adhikari was arrested. Hence the internal evidence on which the prosecution based the theory that the letter in question was addressed to Mr. M. N. Roy fell to the ground.

Further the draft letter mentioned the receipt of a leter dated 20th February. No such letter emanating from Mr. Roy was in evidence. The prosecution had proved that the letter in question was typed on Dr. Adhikari's typeletter to be in his handwriting. Hence the proof that the letter was actually typed by Dr. Adhikari was not there.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Sheo Prasad then dealt with the alleged secret correspondence of Dr. Adhikari with coconspirators abroad. The counsel stated that the prosecution had failed to produce any direct or concrete evidence of such a correspondence on the part of Dr. Adhikari. The facts on which the prosecution based their inference were capable of a simple and straightforward explanation.

Counsel drew the attention of the court to a post card written by Mr. S. V. Sovani, a dealer in scientific instruments in Bombay from Munich, to Dr. Adhikari stating that he had posted the letters. Dr. Adhikari had admitted the letter in his statement before the court and given a cogent explanation of the same. The prosecution on the other hand writer but they had not proved the manuscript corrections in that had brought forward no other evidence except the card to prove that Mr. S V Sovani was a coconspirator or was in any way connected with the conspiracy. The defence had shown that Mr. Sovani was in India since August 1929 but the prosecution had failed to produce him as witness or produce any other evidence of his conspiratorial connections.

PROCLAIMED ABSCONDER IN THE CASE"

Counsel then referred to a note book found in the possession of Dr. Adhikari which contained the names of Carl Bramer and Walther Dancehl of Berlin. The prosecution had identified these names with the 'Carl and Walther of Hamburg mentioned in a letter found in the search of Amir Haidar Khan, the proclaimed absconder in the case. The Carl and Walther in the latter document were described to be in charge of a secret system of communication through the medium of Lascars.

Counsel first pointed out that the Carl and Walther mentioned in Dr. Adhikari's note book were not identified with those in the later document. The house of Amir Haidar Khan was searched on the 20th March 1929 when the other accused were arrested, but he was not arrested at that time nor even mentioned as a coconspirator. The warrant of arrest was issued against him in June 1929 as an after thought and with a view to prejudice the case of the other accused. Hence the evidence produced in connection with Khan had to be considered of doubtful value.

Mr. Sheo Prasad then dealt with the other activities of Dr. Adhikari.—They were as follows:—(1) that he was a member of the Communist Party of India, (2) that he was a member of the Workers and Peasants Party, Bombay (3)that he made a speech on Lenin Day on the 21st January 1929 and (4) that he wrote three articles in the "Spark," a Socialist weekly of Bombay.

ADMITS ALL FACTS

Mr. Sheo Prasad stated that Dr. Adhikari had admitted all these facts and defended and justified them in his statement before the court. Counsel added that these were normal activities of a citizen who was politically conscious and they did not come under the purview of the Section 121—A. To consider these activities are conspiratorial would be nothing short of prosecuting people for their opinions. Mr. Sheo Prasad concluded his argument on behalf of Dr. Adhikari when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED DAMAGES

CASE AGAINST LIEUT. COLONEL WHITAMORE

"Negligence In Treatment"

LAHORE, June 20.

Judgement has been delivered in the case in which Mr. R. N. Rao, Pleader, Lyallpur, had sued Lieut. Colonel V. N. Whitamore, now Civil Surgeon, Simla, claiming Rs. 30.000 as damages for alleged negligence in treatment.

Sardar Kartar Singh, Senior Sub-Judge, Lyallpur, holds the defendent guilty of negligence in treatment and awarded the following damages to the plaintiff:—

1. Pecuniary loss occasioned: Rs. 1,789.
2. Expenses of illness and treatment: Rs. 1,169.
3. General damages on account of physical incapacity to enjoy life and future improved income, bodily pains, troubles and inconveniences due to loss of fingures of his left hand, loss of eyesight, loss of hearing power and diminished power of concentration: Rs. 5.000.

Total Rs. 7,958.

The court also allowed proportionate costs to the plaintiff.

Another case against Lt. Col Whitamore by Mr. Rao charging the former with perjury arising out of defence evidence is pending in the same court.—A. P.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM'S CONVINCING DISPLAY

Defeat All-Japan By 11 Goals To Nil

LONDON, June 20.

Tokio.—A large and enthusiastic crowd, including Prince Chichibu who shook hands with both the teams, watched the Indian Olympic Hockey Team play against All-Japan XI at the Meiji Stadium this afternoon.

Indians, who are expected to be champions at Los Angeles, defeated the Japanese by 11 goals to nil. Both sides played a spirited game. Indians received a great ovation.

The British Ambassador and most of the staff of the Embassy were present.

The Ambassador received and warmly commended the Indian team.—Reuter's Special.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

New Business In 1931-32

The Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. has completed New Business for Rs. 1,42,39,250 during 1931-32. This is an increase of about Rs. 27 lakhs over their business of the last year. As in previous year, Hindusthan occupies a high place among all Indian Insurance Companies in respect of new business.

S. S. LEAGUE DISPENSARY AT PAREL.

At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Kursondas Charitable Dispensary of the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May 1932 was 1167 of which 534 were women and 632 children, 316 being boys and 317 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 48.

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SUICIDAL POLICY OF FORMING SECTARIAN ASSOCIATIONS

MR. AZAR ALI'S WARNING AT ALL-INDIA POSTAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The twelfth Session of the All-India Postal & R.M.S. Conference held at the Calcutta University Institute Hall saturday 18th instant. Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali, M.L.A., presided. Large number of postal R. M. S. employees from all parts of India attended besides many distinguished visitors and leaders amongst whom were Messrs. S. C. Joshi, N. C. Sen-Gupta, S. C. Mitra, M.L.A., W. A. Hart, Mrinal Kanti Bose, N. K. Sircar, N. K. Roy, D. N. Gupta, G. N. Chatterjee and S. A. M. Chowdhury.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Mayor of Calcutta, Chairman, Reception Committee could not be present due to indisposition, Mr. S. C. Mitra welcomed the delegates on behalf of Reception Committee. Professor Rajkumar Chakravarty read out the address of Chairman.

OVER-OFFICERED DEPARTMENT

The President, in the course of his speech stated that the Postal Department over-officered and telegraph department over-staffed since the year 1922-23 when Inchcape Committee submitted its report but nothing was done to stop wasteful extravagance of public revenue for ten long years which was responsible for huge the deficit of one crore and forty-one lacs for last year. He was sanguine that department would be able to reduce their expenditure by adopting recommendations of Retrenchment Sub-Committee of Post and Telegraph Department to extent of fifty lacs. He suggested that the budget of department should be shewn separately, so that, it may truly state the financial position of Post and Telegraph Department separately and may help in ascertaining whether Post Office or Telegraph is running at deficit.

NOT A PURELY COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

He did not think it essential that Postal Department being a public-utility department should always return a profit. It should not be treated as purely commercial department. He was of opinion that retrenchment carried beyond certain limit denying living wage to hard-worked employees of the department is apt to dishearten them, to cause discontent and thus to affect their deficiency.

TOP-HEAVY SUPERIOR STAFF.

Retrenchment should be made in superior staff which is still top-heavy and not in subordinate staff. Regarding instructions of Government debarring extra-departmental sub or branch postmasters to be members of Postal Union, he opined that although they are not full time Government servants, they are subject to Rule 17 of the Government Servant's Conduct Rule relating to communication of official documents. If they are subject to even one of the Rules of the Government Servants Conduct Rules, they should be placed in same category.

SECTARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The President then referred to formation of communal or sectarian associations and stated that their separate existence is of no avail and their action in seceding from tthe parent union, far from benefiting them is likely to do harm to entire body of postal workers. He specially referred to the establishment of separate union called All-India Muslim Postal and R. M. S. Union and stated that being unrecognised, representations from this Union will not be considered by authorities and after few years when Muslim members will learn from bitter experience that their Union has not been able to achieve anything for them they would grumble.

WARNING TO HIS CO-RELIGIONISTS.

He stated that his co-religionists are not so self-sacrificing, so assiduous persevering painstaking ardent in their enthusiasm so loyal to their allegiances as his Hindu brethren—he was afraid that his Muslim campatriots are perpetually dwelling in imagination on vanished glories of Mughal empire instead of opening their eyes to stern realities of the present-day political situation.

Referring to Mr. Benthall's circular, he said that an unholy allowance entered by the Muslim delegates in the Round Table Conference and said: "A race of conquerors with glorious traditions should not be thus disgraced and humiliated and betrayed for few bones from the table of alien, who like Muslims better than Hindus for their simple and robust stupidity more congenial than subtle complexity of the Hindus" according to opinion of an English writer. Mr. Azar Ali suggested composition of an impartial board of arbitrators with members of both communities to arrive at satisfactory settlement. He earnestly appealed to Hindu compatriots to be kind and lenient to their weaker brethren which might change the atmosphere.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MEMBER-IN-CHARGE

The conference met again on 19th at 4-30 p.m. and adopted several resolutions protesting against Director General's circular debarring extra departmental agents from being members of the postal union, cutting pay etc., it was decided to send a deputation to the Member-in-Charge to lay grievances of Postal and R. M. S. employees with particular reference to question of retrenchment.

SECEDERS REVISE THEIR ATTITUDE

A noteworthy achievement of the Conference has been that those who seceded from the parent body and formed a communal union, have decided to join the parent body on getting representation in a joint electorate in the executive committee according to proportion of their number of membership plus 15 per cent.

Next session of Conference meets at Bombay...

SILENCE PLEASE

Rule To Be Strictly Enforced In High Court

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following notice, signed by Mr. R. B. Patel Prothonotary and Senior Master, is put up from to-day on several courts at the High Court:—

Silence in court and quiet must be maintained by all persons other than those addressing the court or giving evidence in the particular matter than before the court. This rule will be rigidly enforced, and any person breaking it will at once be requested to leave the court.

In Chamber Matters each matter will be called on in turn outside the court room or the judge's chamber. Only the parties actually concerned in the particular matter, their counsel (and pupils for the time being reading in the chambers of such counsel,) and their attorneys and or attorneys' clerks attending to the matter, will be admitted to the court room or the judge's chamber. No other persons will be admitted.

In court matters all counsels and attorneys, whether concerned in the matter then being heard or not and the parties and clerks of attorneys concerned in a matter while it is actually being heard, but not otherwise, shall have access to and occupy seats on the platform. Persons sitting on the platform will please make room, if necessary, for those concerned in a case then being heard.

No person will be permitted to stand on the platform.

Watching clerks of attorneys shall have access to the court room,S but not to the platform.

In addition to the parties and witnesses engaged in a particular case, the general public will be admitted to the court-room provided that they can find seats and that they sit down on the seats round the court and remain quiet and quiet.

Members of the Press will sit in the seats specially reserved for them.

The above notice, it appears, is a sequel to the disturbance caused last term in the court of Mr. Justice Black-well.

HIGH COURT REOPENS

The High Court reopened today after the summer vacation, which began on April 25.

The Chief Justice Mr. Justice Barkar and Mr. Justice Rangnekar are on leave. Only one acting judge was appointed for the vacation, as two judges are on short leave. Mr. Justice Nanavatti is acting in place of Mr. Justice Baker.

There are four courts sitting on the Original Side. Mr. Justice Mirza, the acting Chief Justice is engaged in hearing commercial causes. Mr. Justice Blackwell has taken up old long causes (causes of 1926). Mr. Justice Kania is hearing long causes (causes of 1927 and the following years). Mr. Justice Wadia is entrusted with miscellaneous work, such as chamber matters, notices of motion insolvency and short causes.

On the appellate side there are at present only three courts sitting A bench consisting of Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Nanavatti is engaged in hearing ordinary criminal appeals. The special bench consisting of Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Broomfield is hearing an alleged fraud case against the People Own Provident and General Insurance Company of Poona.

Mr. Justice Barlee is presiding over the adjourned court of criminal sessions, as Mr. Justice Rangnekar is on leave. In all three cases were left untried at the last sessions. One is of alleged falsification of accounts forgery, etc; another of cheating while a third one, in which an old offender stands charged with theft, was transferred to the new criminal sessions as important prosecution witnesses are not available.

The new criminal sessions will begin from July 4.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO SIR DORAB TATA

Protest Against Increase In Railway Fares On B. B. & C. I.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday passed a resolution of condolence expressing their profound regret at the death of Sir Dorab Tata.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, moved that the Corporation had learnt with profound regret the news of the death by heart failure of Sir Dorab Tata, Kt, which occured at Badkissingen in Germany on Friday, th e3rd June, and place on record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by the City and the Country, generally, by the removal of a great captain of industry, a liberal patron of sports and an unrivalled philanthropist.

Mr. Meyer Nissim in moving the proposition said, the late Sir Dorab was not only the pioneer of industries but was also a great sportsman. The Institute of Science at Bangalore will be a standing monument to the memory of "Tatas." The munificient sum of Rs. 3 crores just before his death which he gave in trust showed his princely heart.

TATAS AND INDUSTRIES

Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta in seconding the resolution said what the late Dadabhoy Nowroji was in the field of politics, "Tatas" were in the field of industries. The late Sir Dorab Tata was the first and foremost for the advancement of knowledge, industry and sports.

Many other councillors spoke and the resolution was carried all standing.

Mr. H A Lalji moved to adjourn the following resolution standing in his name for a period of six months but the adjournment motion was thrown out and therefore the original resolution too was dropped:

MRS. GRUNDY AGAIN

That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Dean to issue an order that the Dean, the Honorary staff, the Resident Medical staff and the Students (a) should not talk to the Nursing staff during their off hours except with the permission of the Municipal Commissioner and (b) not to meet the Nursing staff outside the College or Hospital premises without a similar permission.

That he be also requested to report whether any officer or officers or student or students at the said College or Hospital have been found associating with the Nursing staff outside the College or Hospital premises and what steps have been taken.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES

Mr. Vithaldas Kanjt then moved that the Bombay Municipal Corporation records its strong protest against the proposal of the B B & C I Railway to effect an increase in the long distance third class fares and asks its representative on the Advisory Committee to protest strongly against that step.

Mr. Dostmohmed G Khairaz, who represents the Corporation on the Local Advisory Committee pointed out that Advisory Committee unanimously protested against the increase in the long distance third class fares, but the Agent informed the Advisory Committee that he had received instructions from the Home Board to increase the fares. The matter, however, was again referred to the Home Board.

Sir V A Dabholkar expressed his doubt if the Municipal Corporation could interfere in the internal administration of the B B & C I Railway. He reminded the House that the Corporation had recommended the Government to impose terminal tax on the suburban passengers.

The resolution was withdrawn.

"FRIVOLOUS"

Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta then moved:

That with reference to the disposal of one of the two boilers at the meeting of the Corporation on the 25th April, this House is of opinion that no attempt should be made to dispose of the second boiler but that it should be exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum as a standing reminder of Municipal efficiency.

Mr. C. W. F. Arbuthnote raised point of order that the resolution was frivolous.

Dr. Sorab Mehta raised a point of order stating it was libellous to the Corporation.

The Mayor ruled the proposition in order and fixed Thursday next for the discussion.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD

Poona Case Appeal

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the High Court to-day, a special bench consisting of Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Broomfield is engaged in hearing the appeals preferred by D. V. Atre and thirteen others, convicted on a charge of conspiracy to cheat the public and misappropriate the sums so received by them in an unlawful manner, under section 120-B read with sections 420 and 406 of the Indian Penal Code. They were sentenced by Mr. N. R. Gundil, Additional Sessions Juage of Poona, on October 24, 1931 to terms of imprisonment varying from three years (rigorous) a fine of Rs. 3,000 each in default six months' further imprisonment, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, in default two months' simple.

Nine accused, who were found not guilty by the assessors, were acquitted and discharged.

Out of the twenty-five accused, twenty-three were put up for trial. One of these died, and the other absconded. The accused included the directors, managers, clerks, etc. of the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Company, which was registered under the Indian Companies Act, on March 10, 1927 and later on under the Provident Insurance Act on May 5, 1927.

In January 1931, the complaint was filed by Inspector Shaikh Abdul Birani of the Bombay C.I.D.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURTS.

F. P. Bales.—

Receipts to date 18-6-32 1931-32 8788000; 1930-31 8780000.

Receipts Yesterday 18-6-32 1931-32 10000; 1930-31 1000.

Exports to date 18-6-32 1931-32 8235000; 1930-31 6556000.

Stock at Ports 17-6-32 1931-32 3662000; 1930-31 3099000.

Stock Interior Towns 17-6-32 1931-32 1476000; 1930-31 943000.

Stock Liverpool 17-6-32 1931-32 789000; 1930-31 1039000.

Visible Supply 17-6-32 1931-32 7299000; 1930-31 5951000.

Quantity in Sight 17-6-32 1931-32 14409000; 1930-31 12391000.

Quantity out of Sight 17-6-32 1931-32 12302000; 1930-31 10057-000.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

2nd LL.B., Results

The following candidates have passed the second LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University held in April, 1932:—

FIRST CLASS

(In order of merit):—M. V. Rao; H B Kazi and K. A. Pai.

SECOND CLASS

H V Acharya; J E Aranha; D J Behramkamdin; V G Burway; T Chengalvaroyan; J H Dayseth; C M Desai; S V Desai; Y D Desai; L V Deshpande; R D'Souza; P L N Gajapathi-rao; T C Gandhi; G K Kamat; A C Kapadia; V V Karandikar; K A Karnik; B G Kulkarni; M S Kulkarni; A S Lakshminarayanpuram; S V Lokeshvar; M K Mandevia; A K Mahmud; S P Mayekar; M T Meman; R N Merchant; I M Munshi; K V Naik; R B Naik; M Nemazee; S B Pardiwalla; K A Parikh; L P Pendse; Miss Coomie Dhunjibhoy Petit; V K Phadake; P M Prabhu; M R Pradhan; G H Rajadhyaksha; C R Rajan; R K Ranade; K B Rane; A S Rangnekar; H C R Rao; M S Rau; P M Rege; G C Saldanha; A P Shah; N D Shroff; P H Shukla; S M Tamhane; B M Thakerar; A N Vansia; R B Abhyankar; C K Ambedkar; I Y Anegundi; K G Bakshi; B S Bandeppa; L R Bapat; V K Bavare; T U Beerwal; G Bellur; C V Belur; J Beohar; R F Bhiladvala; P G Chipalkatti, S K Darekar; V K Datar; S N Dave; S K Despande; W H Deshpande; M R Dhakephalkar; H N Gujar; K D Gujarathi; N N Hanmantgad; T M Harpanhalli; R C Havanur; T P I Hebbar; C S Hema; V H Herekar; J T Jabade; P D Jadeja; D K Jajaphalkar; R R Kadaba; B J Kale; B P Kalvade; R G Karandikar; S S Kasar; D K Kempanna, K R Khangaonkar; A B Kulkarni; N S Kulkarni; N D Kulkarni; S B Kulkarni; S V Kulkarni; S G Kulkarni; V G Kulkarni; K GLimaye; V D Mahajan; G T Mahuli; M V Mellegatti; S S Murgoodkar; T A Mutalik; L A Mutalik Desai; L D Nadgir; G V Palkar; G B Panse; S G Pant Balekundri; A B Patel; M M Patel; A P Patil; R F Patil; G V Patki; T K N Pillay; S N Powar; V W Pradhan; T N Rajebahadur; S Ramswamiah; H K S Ranga Setty; V P Saklespur; S G Sane; V S Savant; E M Shah; G Y Shahane; S L Shiggaon; J M Sirdeshpande; B T Vaidya; N G Vashi; G Venkatappa; N D Daruvala; L R Dave; C K Desai; L C Doshi; A M Gandhi; J M Gandhi; N M Kaji; C H Kothari; S H Mehta; J P Parikh; A S Patel; C N Patel; M M Patel; M V Patel; N L Patel; J S Sanghvi; C A Shah; H K Shah; B M Sheth; S G Tendle; C S Thakore; B K Trivedi; P O Trivedi; S M Vyas; D K Ajwani; C V Aranha; M M Bhatti; P S Khalsa; A G Kripalani; P T Lalwani; K P Malkani; C H Pujara; P T Thadani.

PASS

C V Apte; A K Barve; P V Chavan; M V Chikhale; M C Dave; V G Dave; A S Desai; B K Desai; C R Desai; M D Desai; M M Desai; M B Desai; B R Dewal; R V Gawayi; R S Karve; B H Khardekar, I Subbarao G R Karkhanis; A M Katrak; J C M Lisboa; S D Mehta; M V Molak; J P Pagnis; V D Parikh; N N Patil; M B Sakhalkar; S B Sarvate; H T Shah; K S Scnan; D H Tanksale; G B Titl / N Baraokar; V L Deshmane 3 H Deshpande; S B Dixit; V F Gowdegere S K Karandikar; C V Khedlekar; K M Kulkarni, D R Mohite; H V Narasimha; A C Natu; V S Nazare; M R Nyamati; M R V Tapaswi; V G Tidke; H R Vasudeva; N C Bramchari; D H Chudasama; V C Desai; L M Doctor; I C Gosai; C D Gosalia; D R Patel; L A Patel; V. S. Patel; N D Shah; J M Trivedi; C H Vyas; M C Bhagat; T J Chandanani.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships, etc are awarded as under:—

The Arnold Scholarship—To M. V. Rao.

The Judge Spencer Prize.—To Mr. Sushil Shreenivas Kavalekar (candidate No. 32 at the Second LL.B. Examination of October 1931).

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship—To D J Behramkamdin.

M. E. EXAMINATION

Mr. Rustom J. R. Patel has passed the M. E. (Electrical) Examination of the Bombay University held this year.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

strawboards; 50 cases rubber shoes; 50 cases camphor; 200 cases chest wood; 570 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 200 drum pitch; 368 cases silk piecegoods; 43 cases silk yarn; 84 cases rayon goods; 30 cases cotton yarn; 1085 cases canvas shoes.

From Moji: 200 bundles paper; 180 cases brassware; 20 cases vegetable wax; 200 bales strawboards; 20 cases glassware; 4300 bags cement.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 20

Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah
Nirpura, Kingcome, Java.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

Shunko Maru, Egusa, Kobe
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon

LOADING.

June 20

Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe
Steamer Karagola for Calcutta
Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Jalavijaya for Karachi.

S S Elysia: The Graham T Company's steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi: The T M Company's steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nirpura: The B I S N Company's steamer Nirpura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Shunko Maru: The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur: The B S O Company's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 20.

4 Bengalen 4260 Calcutta 22-6 L Edward Ltd.
5 Gogra, 3151, London, 22/6 M M. and Co.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool 10-7 Grahams T. Co.
11 Shunko Maru, 5027 Japan, 20-6, O. S. Kaisha.
17 Lady Denison, Pender, 841 N F, 20-6 Eastern Telegraph Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Garuda 3218, N F, N F, M M and Co.
3 Ellora 2567 P. Gulf 22|6, M. M. and Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busrah 23-6 M M and Co.
6 Hatkhola 4338 N F, N F, M M & Co.
10/11 Hatimura 4158, Calcutta, 25-6 M. M. and Co.
16 Laxmi 124, M'Coast NF, National S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Khosrou 2492 Mauritius N F, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Nirpura 3647 Karachi N F M M and Co.
D/E Jalavijaya 2297, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
H. Maur 649, Bangkok N.F., F F Campbell & Co.
K Dara 3083, N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.
M Vita 1955, Karachi N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Maloja 24|6 P & O S N Co.
Kashmir 24|6, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 1|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Comorin, 8|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Burdwan, 8|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 1916 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Hereford, 22-6 K N Co.
Eastbourne 27/6 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 28|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels 12|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Wildenfels 21-7 L Edward Ltd.
Falkenfels 31-7, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 26|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 6|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|Christehurah 16-6 F F Campbell Co.
Kabinga 27|7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Garfield 1/7 F F Campbell Co.
President Polk 15/7 F F Campbell Co.
President Adams 29/7 F F Campbell Co.
Steel Mariner 2-7, M. M. and Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Tottori Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 21|6 P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru, 2|7, N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 9|7, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha.
Bangalore 26|6 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Cathey 25|6 P & O S N Co.
Corthage 9|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 16-7 M M & Co.
Karanja 2|7 M. M. and Co.
Kenya 30|7 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Cathey 25/6 P & O S N Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH

Gogra 21|6 M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 1417 G T C.

FOR HAMBURG

Birkenfels N F, L Edward Ltd

FOR KOBE.

Tottori Maru N F N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Ellora 22/6 M M & Co.
Vasna, 24|6 M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F, F F Campbell Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatimura, 25|6 M. M. and Co.
Karagola N F, M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou, NF, T M Co.

FOR KARACHI

Nagina M M & Co.
Jalavijaya N F S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi N. Y. S. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Cathey P & O S N Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Gogra M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia G T C.

FOR HAMBURG.

Birkenfels L Edward Ltd

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH.

Ellora M M & Co.
Vasna M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Hatarana, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur F F Campbell Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Hatimura M M and Co.
Karagola M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou T M & Co.

FOR KARACHI

Nagina M M & Co.
Jalavijaya S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Nagina 17-6-32
Irrawadi 18-6-32
Vasna 18-6-32
Hatkhola 18-6-32
Tergestea 18-6-32
Ranchi (Boats) 18-6-32
Mantua (Boats) 18-6-32

EXPORTS.

June 20.

S S Gogra for London: 9 cases isinglass Grindlay and Co; 15 bales animal skin M Esmail; 10 cases druggets M M and Co; 4 cases woollen carpets A R Wehdioff; 25 cases cuttle fish D Hiralal and Co; 10 bales goat skin D Abraham and Sons; 202 bags ground nut kernals 1600 bags groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 616 bags myrabollams Amin and Sons; 700 bags grondnut oil cakes C Bapubhai.

For Dunkirk: 1834 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 275 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Hull: 74 bags hide cuttings G Suchidina.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 8350 bags ground nut oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 129 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 9 cases casings D Abraham and Sons; 430 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp: 200 tons buffalo horns J M Rahimtoola; 1807 bags linseed oil cakes 2000 bags ground nut A R Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 51 bales wool raw M Nissim.

S S Tottori Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokkaichi: 50 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 900 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 20

S S Shunko Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Yokohama: 25 packages tea; 15 bales cotton yarn 20 bales raw silk; 758 cases glassware; 10 cases silk goods.

From Tokyo: 160 cases cotton yarn; 80 cases clocks; 50 cases fish; 70 cases rubber goods; 204 cases beer; 25 cases lion dentrifice.

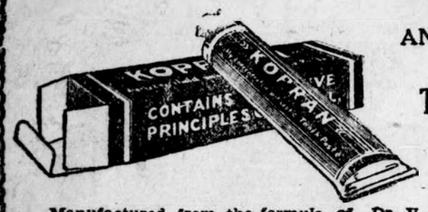
From Nagoya: 100 cases cotton shirting; 430 cases cotton shirting; 25 cases cotton yarn; 123 cases glassware; 1250 cases porcelainware; 226 cases tiles.

From Osaka: 266 drums paint; 200 drums fish oil; 120 cases umbrellaware; 160 cases enamelware; 50 cases silk piecegoods; 190 cases rayon yarn; 232 cases straw boards; 200 kegs red lead; 60 cases tiles; 350 cases cotton yarn; 750 cases cotton shirting; 100 cases cotton sheeting; 120 cases cotton jeans; 200 cases silk yarn; 50 cases clocks; 220 bundles brass ware; 60 cases cotton twill.

From Kobe: 65 cases cotton drill; 490 cases cotton shirting; 129 cases cotton jeans; 220 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 240 cases cotton piece goods; 100 cases glassware; 129 cases

(Continued in Co. 5).

KOPRAN



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Manufactured from the formula of Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., formerly professor of dental chemistry, Minnesota University, U.S.A. and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S. (Columbia U.S.A.) the well-known dental surgeon of Bombay.

It is skilfully compounded out of the ingredients that clean the teeth, strengthen the gums, remove the film without injuring the inner lining and sterilise the mouth making it fresh and fragrant.

Contains the active principles of Babool. IT IS THE FIRST INDIAN TOOTH-PASTE SELLING IN AMERICA.

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Draksh-Asava

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Body and Brain Refresher

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Invested Funds amount to over	Rs.	1,75,00,000

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R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

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FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM (REGISTERED)

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO. BOMBAY, 4.

ILLITERACY OF HER WOMEN CLOGS INDIA'S PROGRESS

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE'S APPEAL TO ADVANCE WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, in the course of his Convocation address, at the Indian Women's University, at the C. J. Hall on Saturday last, said that in India trying experiments in education was beset with difficulties, because owing to her peculiar modern conditions, only a few careers were open to her educated youth, and these were open chiefly to those who had been educated in officially recognised institutions. Hence it was difficult to get students and money for institutions run on officially approved lines. Nevertheless, if there was to be in the country both the spread and improvement of education, experiments must be made. The Indian Women's University was, therefore to be valued if only as a promising experiment in the right direction, though it was worthy of appreciation for various other reasons as well.

NO PROGRESS WITHOUT WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Whatever might have been the case in ancient India, opined Babu Ramananda, in Modern India Women's education had been woefully neglected by both the people and the Government. Yet without it, India could not make any real and substantial progress in any direction. With the mind and soul of half the population atrophied, if not also partly deformed, to talk of national progress would be a mockery. The case, then, for women's education was unassailable.

WESTERN EDUCATION.

Referring to western education, the speaker declared that knowledge was neither of the East nor of the West, just as air and sunlight were neither Oriental nor Occidental. As for the training of character, which was a major part of education, children of both sexes should certainly be brought up to value the best traditions and ideals of India, and to make them a part of their spiritual constitution as it were. But they should not be narrow in their mental outlook. They should have a hospitable mind and spirit. No country had a monopoly of the highest idealism in all fields of human thought and endeavour.

VERNACULARS AS MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.

Considering the question of vernaculars as the media of instruction, Mr. Chatterji observed that it was self-evident that a student's mother—tongue was the best medium for teaching. As most Indian girls and women who received education did not intend to apply for jobs in Government or mercantile offices, which required a knowledge of English, there was less objection to the use of the vernaculars in girl's institutions than in boy's institutions. The speaker did not imply thereby that knowledge of English was unnecessary or useless for Indian girls. Even if they did not use their vernaculars in their colleges and universities for all purposes, their vernacular literatures might be rich in poetry and works of fiction. But they could be made rich as regards the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., and for conveying knowledge of all other kinds, if the vernaculars were used as the media of instruction in colleges and universities. Thus knowledge of all kinds would easily filter down to even the illiterate masses.

A GULF CREATED.

Owing to education in and through English, a gulf had been created between the educated classes and the masses. If in their schools, colleges and universities, English were taught as a second language according to the same, excellent scientific methods as were in use on the Continent of Europe for teaching modern foreign European languages, they could certainly acquire as good a knowledge of English as a second language as some Germans French, etc., possessed. The most developed and most largely used would be adopted as their "lingua franca".

The Registrar of the University in presenting the 16th Annual Report of the University, in the course of her speech said:—

The University Institution in Poona and Bombay have shown remarkable progress during last year. The College at Poona had 44 students on its rolls as against 30 last year. The newest venture of the University—the College at Bombay shews every sign of rapid progress. In the very first year of its inception the number of steudents studying in the First Year was 11 and 4 respectively.

The total number of students receiving higher education in Colleges run on our lines at Poona, Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad was 107 as against 70 last year.

Principal Athavale of Poona College resigned his Principalship. Dr. Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande, G.A., Ph.D., has taken over charge from May 1st. It is hoped that Mrs. Deshpande would work in the footsteps of Principal Athavale and raise further the prestige and efficiency of the Poona College.

The Syndicate has already recorded its appreciation of the work of Prin. N. M. Athavale as Registrar. His services to the University as Principal of Poona College for the last 14 years have been officially distinguished. His name is a household of loyal and selfless service to the University.

Another sincere worker for whose services the Puniversity is grateful is Principal Anjaria of Bombay College. It is due to his willing services, tact and economy that Bombay College could help its own in an year of political and financial worries. I hope that he continues in future to guide the affairs of the newest and youngest of our Institutions and the College thrives under his sincere guidance.

The progress of our schools has been equally marked in this academical year. The Poona Kanyashala has on its rolls 454 students as against 330 last year. The Inspection Reports of the Government Inspectors and the University Inspectors express satisfaction at the working of the school. The school has secured this year also, a Government Grant of Rs 1000/. The present need of the school is another building to accommodate the yearly increasing number of students and thus save a recurring expenditure for rent.

The Bombay Kanyashala continued to prosper and grow in number and efficiency. This has become more or less evident by the Government Grant of Rs. 1000/ which it has fortunately secured this year. Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, the Superintendent of the Kanyashala secured a Scholarship to study Domestic Science at Mills College, Caligornia and was granted study leave by the Syndicate. She is now persuing her study there. Her scholarship is extended for one year more. Mrs. Annigeri has a record of long and distinguished service to the University—the Kanyashala of Bombay being the fruit of her untiring energy. After she comes back she will remove a long-standing need of the University, that of a specialist for Domestic Science. Mrs. Shevade whose services have been so kindly lent by the Hindu Widows' Home Association took charge as Lady Superintendent after Mrs. Annigeri and has done the work equally efficiently as the Inspectors' reports eloquently testify. The School has on its rolls 263 students as against 223 students last year. The need for a spacious building of its own becomes keener with the increase in the number of students.

Under the able guidance of Miss Indirabai Raut, the Vanita Vishram High School at Bombay continues to prosper. Now that a priper college is opened in Bombay it is hoped that greater numbers will take advantage of this High School conducted on the lines of the University.

The progress made by the University and the popularity it is attaining is best seen by the greater number of students appearing for the University Examinations this year. The number of students appearing for the Entrance Examination was 253 as against 158 last ear. The No. appearing for Collegiate examinations has risen from 91 to 122.

It is gratifying to note that this year two schools—one at Nagpur and one at Saugor—with Marathi as medium of Instruction, one school at Rajkot with Gujrati as Medium and one school at Hyderabad Sind with Sindhi as medium have been affiliated to the University and all the schools except the Gujrati one have sent students for the Entrance Examination of the University this year. Also one school Hyderabad Deccan with Telegu as merium has applied for recognition.

Considering these facts, I must repeat, what I said last year, that the method of education devised by the University is attracting the public more and more and that the University has bright prospects before it.

Prof. Karve in his last tour in Africa has collected nearly thirty thousand Rupees for the University. A concise account of his tour, prepared by himself, is appended herewith. It will give an idea of the arduous nature of his task of collecting subscription at the advanced age of 75.

NOMINATIONS ON SENATE.

The following members have been nomiated on the Senate on behalf of the different Electorates of Associations:—

(a) Kanyashala Mandal, Satara:—

1 R B R R Kale, BA, LL B, Satara.

(b) Gujrat Stree Kelavani Mandal, Ahmedabad:—

2 Lady Vidyagauri R M Nilkantha, BA, Ahmedabad.

3 Prof. G G Dhru. BA, STCD, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

4 Mr. K C Desai, BA, LLB, Ahmedabad.

5 Prof. N J Trivedi, MA, Ahmedabad.

(c) Vanita Vishram, Bombay:—

6 Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, BA, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.

(d) Hindu Widows' Home Association, Hingne:—

7 Mr. B S Kamat, BA, MLC, Poona.

8 R B Prof. D L Sahasrabuddhe, MSc, MAg, Poona.

9 Prof. N M Athavale, MA, Poona.

10 Mr. G K Gadgil, BA, Bar-at-Law, Poona.

Fourteen seats were to be filled by the Electorate of Associations, but the nominations from the Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat and the Stree Kelavani Mandal, Baroda have not been received still. Similarly the eldest male heir to the Thackersey Family to act nominated the two men.

Five members will be co-opted by the Senate in the present meeting.

During the year under report, among the different scholarships and prizes awarded were as follows:—

The Chancellor's Prize, N. B. Deshpande English Prize, B. T. Dravid Sanskrit Prize and Tilak Marathi Prize to Miss Hira Gawaskar, of the S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona, who has passed her G. A. Examination this year.

The Prize in Psychology to Miss Kashi Sathe, of the S.N.D.T College for Women, Poona, who has passed her G. A. Examination this year.

Gadkari Marathi prize to Miss India Kalkundi of the Mahila Vidyalya, Belgaum, who has passed her Entrance Examination this year.

The First Hirabai Lalsing Mansing Scholarship of Rs. 15 P.M. to Miss Kashi Sathe. G.A. Class, S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.

Eleven Ladies have graduated this year. The Normal School has also sent out 7 Second Year (Formerly Third Year) Trained Teachers. The report of the Examinations is given elsewhere.

ALL-ROUND PROGRESS."

In the midst of these happy signs of an all-round progress of the University an event has occurred which has cast a gloomy shadow on this splendid work. As the members of the Senate are already aware the payment of annual grant of Rs. 52,500 has been suddenly stopped by the Executirs and Trustees of the late Donor. The financial crisis which the University has to face is pictured well in the extra-Ordinary Budget presented this year as also in the Minutes of the Syndicate already circulated.

EXAMINATION REPORT.

The Registrar placed the following report about the University Exarminations held in March and April 1932.

1 Entrance and Secondary School Certificate Examination.

The Examinations were held at 13 Centres Viz. Poona Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Hyderabad Sind, Karachi, Malvan, Nagpur, Patna, Saugor, Shikarpore, Surat in Four Modern Indian Languages viz. Marathi, Gujrati, Sinhi and Hindi.

A. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Out of 201 candidates that appeared for the Entrance Examination, 107 passed. 25 in Second Class, 44 in Third Class and 38 in Not Class.

B. Secondary School Certificate Examination.

Out of 67 Candidates that appeared for the S.S.C. 33 passed.

FIRST YEAR EXMINATION IN ARTS.

Out of 67 candidates that appeared for the F.Y.A. Examination 26 passed; 6 in the Second Class, 16 in Third Class and 4 in Not Class.

Out of 32 Cadidates that appeared for the S.Y.A. Examination, 15 passed, 2 in Second Class, 12 in Third Class and 1 in Not Class.

EXAM. FOR DEGREE OF GRADUATE IN ARTS.

Out of 23 Candidates that appeared for the G. A. Examination, 14 passed, 3 in Second Class. 10 in Third Class and 1 in Not Class.

The Chancellor's Prize, B. T. Dravid Sanskrit Prize, N. G. Deshpande English Prize, Tilak Marathi Prize are awarded to Miss Hira Gawaskar of Poona. Maharashtra Tilak Library. Basrah, Psychology Prize is awarded to Miss Kashi Sathe of Poona, Gadkari Memorial Marathi Prize at the Entrance is awarded to Miss Indira Kalkundri of Belgaum.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' DIPLOMA EXAM.

10 Candidates appeared for the Second Year Examination (Formerly Third Year Examination) out of whom 7 passed; 6 in Second Class and 1 in Third Class.

13 Candidates appeared for the First Year Senior Examination (Formerly Second Year Examination) out of whom 10 passed; 6 in Second Class, 2 in Third Class and 2 in Not Class.

CAFIASPIRIN is untouched by hand

until you yourself open the package. The hygienically filled, airtight tube always contains tablets in perfect condition, which disintegrate quickly and completely in water.

To keep fit is a difficult matter in the tropics, and 'CAFIASPIRIN' has been specially designed to meet your needs. It not only relieves pain definitely and promptly, but also invigorates both body and mind.

'CAFIASPIRIN' wins many new friends every day. Won't you be one of them?

Best Swadeshi Toilet Soap—is

HIMANI SOAP

Exquisite in all respects.

made from the purest material by experienced experts in a factory well equipped with the most up-to-date machinery—big steam and electric plant with a decent laboratory attached where research work is being assiduously done—a factory visited by students from all Universities, Chemists, Doctors and Engineers.

Good Soaps for the Summer

HIMANI SANDAL

For the Morning Bath

A soap with peculiar soothing sensation and true sandal odour which stays long after bath and is superior to any other sandal soap made in India.

HIMANI KHUS-KHUS

For the Evening Toilet

A soap with a true Oriental perfume. Exhilarating—fascinating and pleasing.

MADE BY

HIMANI WORKS: CALCUTTA

Sole Distributors: (BOMBAY & NIZAM'S DOMINIONS)

POPATLAL GHELABHOY & CO., 104, Chuckla St. BOMBAY

(Ahmedabad) SHAH BROS., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

BUY BEST CLOTH

For those who love

FANCY & DURABLE CLOTH of the most ELEGANT DESIGN & the FINEST QUALITY

LAL MILLS of Ahmedabad

manufactures QUALITY CLOTH of Excellent Texture, Attractive Patterns & Lovely colours from the finest yarns of counts upto 120s, suitable for all seasons & tastes.

Specialities:—

Fine Sarees & Dhoties, Mulls & Voiles; Superior Shirtings & Poplins.

Obtainable from:

Shah Mohanlal Chhotalal Panch Kuwa, Kapad Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

Chainsukh Gambhirmal, 13, Noormal Lohia Lane, CALCUTTA.

Devisahai Hukamchand, Katra Ahluvalia, Amritsar.

Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI.

Messrs. C. Patwa & Co., BEZWADA.

Apply for samples & rates to:—

The Manager, Sales Department LAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, S. India.

Wonderful Medicine!!

for white leprosy—Twice the price will be refunded if not cured on application in one day. Guaranteed supplied. Price Rs. 2/8 SREE KRISHNA CHANDRA, No. 60, P. O. Katrisaral, Gaya.

PICTURE PUZZLES

2nd Series COMPETITION 2nd Series

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE For All Correct ^ Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE
Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE
AND
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAM P, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearlyin the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***21 June 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

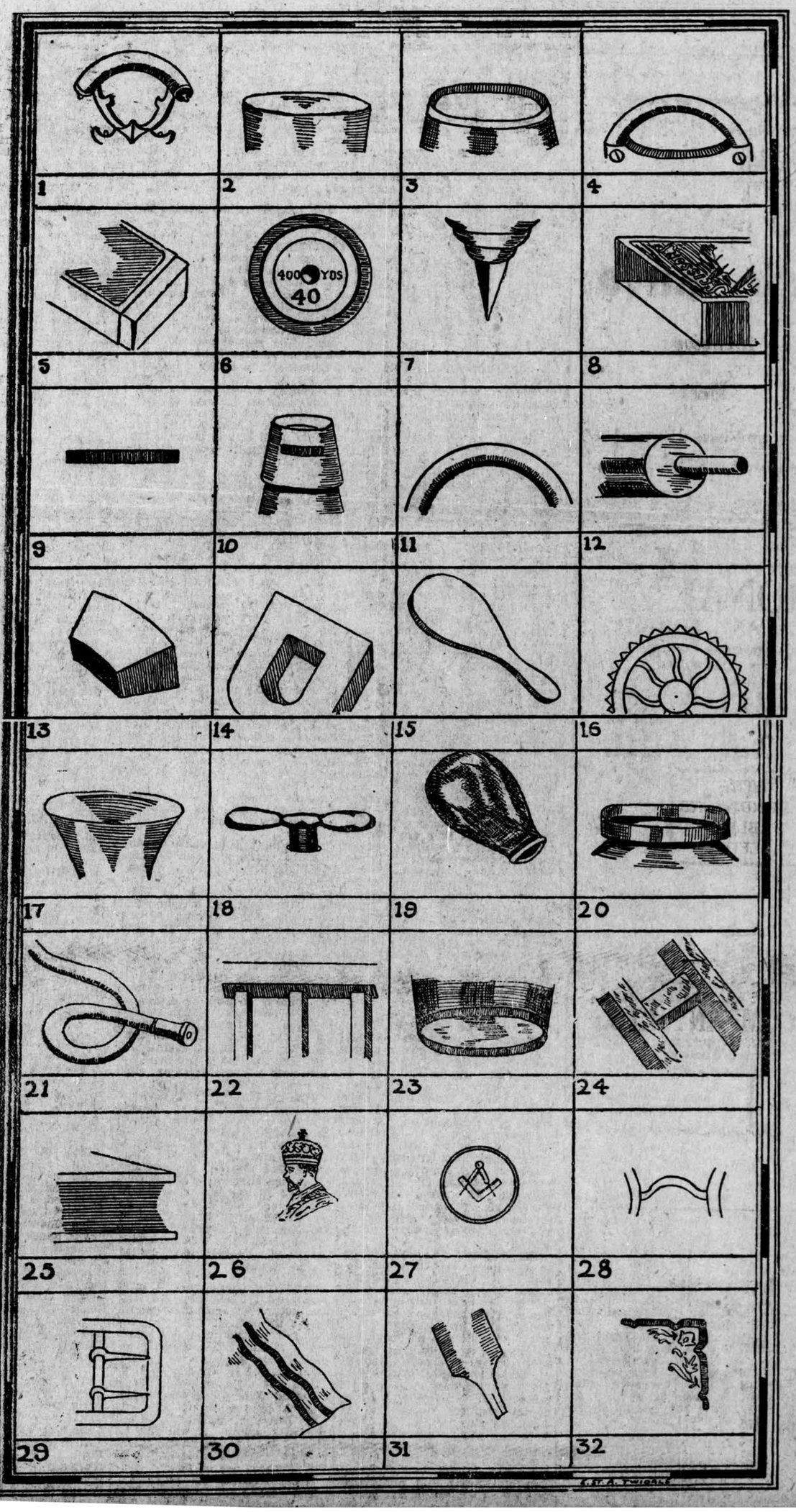
15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



"MAN WHO KILLED KITCHENER"

A "Don Juan"

TRACKED BY WOMAN HE WRONGED

Arrested in New York and held pending completion of arrangements for his extradition to England, where he is wanted as one of the war criminals ordered to be tried under the Treaty of Versailles, Fritz Joubert Duquesne may or may not be entitled to the description he gives himself as "Killer of Kitchner."

But he has other claims to notoriety, and the true story of how he fell into the hands of the police after 13 years of freedom is sufficiently dramatic to justify telling it for the first time.

It was the old story of the woman scorned treasuring up the memory of her wrong and setting herself to hunt down the man who had tricked her.

In the days when Duquesne was serving Germany in the United States by organising explosions on munition ships or munitions plants, the Don Juan in him caused him to make love to a beautiful young dancer named Johanne Oetzmann, who was then appearing on the music-hall stage.

So long as the girl was useful to him for his work Duquesne was careful to avoid a break with her, but when she ceased to be so valuable after the United States came into the war he abandoned her in favour of some one more serviceable.

DENOUNCED

In the early part of 1919 the abandoned dancer met Duquesne by accident in a right resort on Broadway and she promptly denounced him to the police.

Taken to the prison hospital while awaiting the completion of extradition proceedings Duquesne who never lacked courage nor resource, made his escape after sawing through the bars of the window of his ward.

Duquesne reached Mexican territory in safety and for 13 years after his flight has lived a life of adventure in that land of many revolutions per hour, changing from side to side as often opportunity came his way.

In the life of adventure he was leading Duquesne has no doubt forgotten Johanne the dancing girl, but she has not forgotten him.

From the hour of his flight she had set herself to trace him, and she covered the greater part of the American Continent in quest of him, exercising her profession as dancer and refusing tempting engagements so that she might be the more free to follow her trail of vengeance.

Recently that she found her false lover in Mexico City.

Sir H. Wilkins's New Polar Plans

ROME, (By Mail.)

Sir Hubert Wilkins, who is attending the international meeting of Transatlantic fliers stated that he would shortly go to England to superintend the building of a new boat to replace the submarine Nautilus for his coming Polar expedition.

"A ship", he continued, "is far more useful for my purpose than aircraft. I am taking scientific instruments with me to the North Pole which will weigh nearly a ton. I sall have a much simpler ship than the Nautilus and reduce supplies to a minimum. My time will be devoted to studying winds, currents and weather. We can turn winds from foes to friends if we take the trouble to master the mystery."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS STEADY ON COVERING

Weather More Favourable

WEEVIL INFESTATION TEMPERING CROP EXPECTATIONS

BOMBAY, June 20.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by more favourable weather. Later prices advanced on short covering. The market opened at a decline of 8 points. The opening was the lowest for the day but steady short covering resulted in a rally of 7 points and the market closed at a net decline of 3 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and irregular and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.15c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened on Saturday at a decline of 3 points. Market has to contend with conflicting influences in consequence of which prices fluctuated narrowly at decline. The favourable weather was offset by weaker sterling with better offtake by trade. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.34d.

East Indian Cotton Futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Egyptian cotton ring was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW

The market rallied on trade buying and covering, brought out by a firmer technical position and the continuance of comparatively hot and showery weather favouring Boll-weevil in the South, together with a somewhat more cheerful view of the general business outlook. Rallies attracted realising but selling otherwise appeared to be restricted by numerous reports of Boll-weevil particularly in the Eastern and Central belts. The American cotton crop service reports gains in density of the initial weevil infestation over the Southern half of the belt and suggests that the crop outlook depends almost entirely upon temperature control of weevil during the next sixty days. Otherwise conditions are considered favourable and some think it is still too early for aggressive buying in anticipation of weevil damage which may be prevented by a dry hot summer.

COST OF COTTON PRODUCTION

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.s Report.:—

"At the request of several of our friends we wrote our Liverpool friends regarding cost of production and they reply as follows:—"When speaking about the cost of production of American cotton it is a matter about which no two people agree. We understand that last year many farmers were able to make a living and a small profit on the prices then ruling. To-day with practically the lowest values on record, it is almost certain that the great majority would make losses, in some cases severe losses, but one must infer that with the banking crisis in America, and difficulty of obtaining loans, reasonably intelligent set of would set out planting a big unless there were prospects of some return. events we may take it, the present level of prices cotton planting cannot pay, they have to take current for the crop, 90 per cent. go under, and that eventually will be the solution towards a higher range of values. When that will come, no-body knows and what with outside and inside depression, and failures, and lack of confidence, even at the low level there is very little buying power, and it will not come until world conditions change."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October highest 5.39 (11.57 a. m.); lowest 5.32 (opening).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod, Liverpool:—

"Market has shown decidedly better tone recently and easily absorbs offerings. Crop news favourable, but weevil showing up in places."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—"Weather favourable sterling affected by imported sentiment regarding Dollar and fears Lausanne will increase burden British Budget. World consumption American not likely reach 12½ millions indicating carry-over exceeding 13½ millions.

New York:—"Cotton continued

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York.—Liverpool: July 266; Oct. 261; Jan. 248.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J.-Aug.—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 14-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: Broach J-Aug. (159)—New York July (5.12)—Rs. 2 at 3.62-1/8 Cross Rates.

mill curtailment reflects poor domestic trade. Rigid control foreign exchange restricting business. Weevil infestation tempering crop expectations.

COTOTN TEJIMANDI

Bombay, June 20.

Double options Premium	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J./A.	9	8	0
Broach A/M.	39	8	0

WEAKNESS IN STERLING

No Official Support

LAUSANNE NOT ENCOURAGING

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Sterling weak on speculators reversing and no official support, consider sterling fully valued but expect support on further weakness. Result lausanne so far not encouraging. No sign general upswing yet.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 20.

The local silver market was easy to-day on selling by Bazar operators in spite of better China advices Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1 8.1/8 and closed at 1 8.3/16. Jeth delivery silver opened at Rs. 56/2 out declined to Rs. 55/15.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	55	14	0
Jeth delivery	55	15	0
Ashad delivery	56	3	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	3	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Forward Business In Government Securities

SELLING IN MILL SHARES ON PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK

BOMBAY, June 20.

For the first time this year, forward business in Government Securities was done to-day on the Bombay Stock Exchange. There was a fair amount of business day and it appears that this section of the Stock Exchange will be able to do more business. Confidence in Securities has been established and both investors and Banks are likely to take more interest in the monsoon. Money market is easy and large exports of Gold and low prices of commodities are likely to keep money market easy. 3½ per cent. paper opened to-day at Rs. 61-13-3 and declined to Rs. 61-10-6.

Mill Shares ruled quiet. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 622/- and closed at Rs. 620/- after declining to Rs. 618/-. Century opened at Rs. 182/- and eased off to Rs. 178/12 Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 265/- and gave way to Rs. 258/-. New Great, Pearl and Simplex shares were quiet. Tram Shares ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 112/8. Tata Steel Shares were quiet. The undertone was easy owing to weakness in raw cotton prices.

The selling in Mill Shares was also influenced by reports of impending closing down of some mills in Bombay.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 20.

Bombay Dyeing 622; 18; 20
Century 182; 78; 89; 18
Colaba 55
Crescent 38
Fazul 265; 54; 58
Indore 321; 23
Madhowji 8
Nagpur 228; 27
New Great 106
Pearl 146; 44; 42
Simplex 17
Swadeshi 133; 83; 85
Burma 306; 4; 5
Hydro 120
Tram 113-7; 11-14; 12-8
Deff. 240 N.
Ord. 22; 21-4; 6; 8
Bundi 13-14
Indian 171; 70
Katni Ord. 151-14
Alcock 77

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes Rs. 61-11.
4 per cent. 1931/36 Conversion Rs. 93-4
4 per cent. 1931/37 Loan Rs. 92-4
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 70-0.
4½ per cent. 1931 Bonds Rs. 97-10.
4½ per cent. 1955/60 Loan Rs. 79-12
5 per cent. 1929/47 Loan Rs. 94-4.
5 per cent. 1939/44 Loan Rs. 94-4 z
5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-12
6 per cent. 1933/36 Bonds Rs. 100-6
6½ per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs. 102-8.
5½ per cent. 1938/40 Loan Rs. 98-0.

TAXFREES

5 per cent. 1945/55 Loan Rs. 100-13.
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 100-7
6 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100-9.
6½ per cent. 1935 B. D. L. Rs. 104-8.

STATE LOANS

5½ per cent. Mysore Rs. 102-0
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore Rs. 99-0

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables.)

4 per cent. B. P. T. 1971 Rs. 66-0
4 per cent. N. Deb. 1971. Rs. 65-0
5 per cent. N. Deb. 1959 Rs. 81-0
6 per cent. N. Deb. 1974 Rs. 65-0.
5 per cent. N. Deb. 1959 Rs. 8-0
6 per cent. N. Deb. 1954 Rs. 99-0
6 per cent. K. P. T. 1956 Rs. 99-0
6½ per cent. B. I. T. 1937 Rs. 101-4

MILLS.

Bombay, June 20.

100 Ahm. Advance 263/12
Apollo 1|8.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1|8.
500 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 620.
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 178|12.
100 Central India 227|8.
100 Colaba 55.
100 Coorla 115
100 Crescent 38|12.
250 Currim. 50-0
250 David 80
250 Dawn 425
200 Ed. Sassoon 30.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-2-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 258-12.
100 Finlay 75.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 92|8.
1000 Hindustan 135)
100 Indore Malwa 323|2.
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6|8.
100 Khatau 80.
100 Kohinoor 104|6.
250 Laxmi 810
100 Madhowji 8.
250 Madras United 200
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 410
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 106|4.
200 New Great P. 112-4
100 New City 40.
250 Pabani 78|12.
250 Pearl 146/14
100 Phoenix 255.
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1670.
250 Simplex 17|8.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 135
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
500 Vishnu P. 512-8.
500 Vishnu 1350.
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 67|8.
50-25 Central 14/15
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1000
500-125 Imperial Contr. 247/8
100-50 India 86.
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 13/14
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 170.
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 105
40 Katni Def. 550.
100 Katni 151|14.
10 Punjab P. 9|4.
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 195.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6|8.
15 New India 17/6
200 Oriental 1680.
10 Vulcan 5|4.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 118|12.
1000 Andhra Val P 980.
1000 Andhra Val. 858/12
50 Bom. Tram. 112|8.
100 Tata Hydro P. 105
100 Tata Hydro 120.
1000 Tata Power P. 1135
1000 Tata Power 511|4.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 603/12
100 Amritsar Patti 90.
100 Central Provin. 65/12
100 Dho: Barramati 74.8
100 Guzrat 46.0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 575.

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11/4
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 118|12.
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40
30 Tata Steel D 240.
75 Tata Steel 21|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 97|8.
250 Bom. Steam. 198/12
250 Bom. Telephone 52
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 304|6.
50 Bom. Burma New 101/14
100 Ind. Bleaching 126|4.
15 Scindia 6/9

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 20.

B C Rate T T 1|5 27|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 near
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/8 1-16 June.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1-32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1|32 August.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 373
Banks Selling T T 372
Banks Buying T 8 368

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 680.
Banks Buying D D 700.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67-1|8.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 115.
Banks Buying 60 days 109.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87-1|8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 113-1|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67-1|2.

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 3.62 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/8 1/8 18th inst.
London/Paris 92.20 18th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.60 18th inst.
London/Italy 71.10 18th inst.
London/Berlin 15.25 18th inst.
London/Holland 8.97 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £5/13/1 17th inst. £5/13/11 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 15/16 17th inst.; 17 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 17th inst.; 17 1/16 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 17th inst.; 27 3/4 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/32 per cent 17th inst.; 1 1/32 per cent 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 9/32 per cent 17th inst.; 1 9/32 per cent 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.

Money:—Call 3 per cent.

3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Bombay Cotton

HEAVY SELLING

BOMBAY, June 20.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 158 for Broach J.-A. and at Rs. 171 for Broach A.-M. delivery but owing to reports of rains in Khandesh and Berar, there was heavy selling pressure. Broach J.-A. opened to Rs. 158/8 and Broach A.-M. at Rs. 170/8. At this level there was heavy selling pressure and prices declined Rs. 3 in both deliveries to Rs. 155/8 and Rs. 167/8. At this level offerings were absorbed and prices rallied somewhat on covering. Liverpool opened at a decline of one point and in the absence of buying, the local market remained easy and closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach J.-A.	155	12
Broach A.-M.	167	8
Bengal July	133	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

June	111.20	—.0.30
Sept.	117.60	—.1.00
December	120.30	—.0.60

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	135
Bengal F.G.	130
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130
Wardha-Hingt Fine	153
Nagpur Savner Fine	153
Yeotmal Fine	150
Arvi Fine	150
Ellichpur Fine	148
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine...	146
Mulkapur Fine	145
Khandesh Fine	145
Muthia F.G.	138
Jalna-Sallu F.G.	145
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	145
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	148
Broach F.G.	156
Punjab-American	170
Punjab-American mix	155
Cambodia	215
Miraj Sangli	160
Compta Good	175
Jinja	230
Busoga	240
Kampala	240

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 20.

100 Viram Ladha Malarkotla 130
52 Viram Ladha Hansi 131-1/4
100 Viram Ludha Dhuriold 22 off
44 Tata and Co. Malkapur 144
400 Dawn Mill Kapadvanj 169
300 Dawn Mill Ellichpur 150
138 P. R. Vakharia Antoli 158
200 Gokaldas Dossa Itola 10n
78 Japan Cotton Khamgaon 10off
50 Birla Bros. Badarpur 172-1/2
44 Gokaldas Dossa Banusa 11 off
99 Shapurji Bharocha Veraval 231
G. G. Kesha and Co. Banusa 11 off
58 Patel Cotton Botad 131-1/2

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 20.

	Sup.	F.	FG	Good.
M.G. Bengal U. P. Rajputana	144	140	136	132
M.G. Panjab	142	138	134	130
M.G. Oomra No. 3	151	147	143	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	162	158	154	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	156	152	148	...
M.G. Broach No. 2	164	161	157	153
M.G. Punjab-American	174	171	167	163
M.G. Surat	216	213	209	205

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Sept. 18-6-32.	This year.
Khandesh	105	115,367
Central India	99	115,797
Barsi and Nagar	.....	77,039
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	22,080
Berar	345	239,640
Central Provinces	.....	73,395
Total Oomras	549	643,238
Dholera	366	299,647
N.-W. Provinces	.....	26,801
Rajputana	.....	58,813
Sind-Punjab	.....	138,615
Broach	406	248,219
Coompta & Dharwar	993	50,026
Westerns-Northerns	112	19,57[illegible]
Cocoanada	.....	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	266	8,54[illegible]
Persian	.....	2,73[illegible]
American	.....	265,84[illegible]
Egyptian & African	1,482	229,32[illegible]
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	31[illegible]
Total	4,174	1,897,73[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 16th June 18-6-32.	This year
Europe	58	118,979
Japan & China	800	661,160
Coast Ports	500	34,690
Up-country by Rail	.....	169,571
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	17,354
Total	1,358	991,757

MONSOON EXTENDS TO BOMBAY DECCAN

Heavy Rainfall In Ratnagiri

HEAT-WAVE IN THE PUNJAB

POONA, June 20.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been weak in Malabar and Konkan but has extended into Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Locally heavy rain has fallen in Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal but the Bay current is generally weak. The western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in Kashmir while passing eastwards. The temperature is above normal from Northwest Frontier Province to Bihar and Orissa and East Central Provinces, being markedly high in United Provinces and its neighbourhood. Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar, Konkan and Hyderabad and local in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, and Kumaon Hills. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, West Central Provinces, Kashmir, East Rajputana and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina eight inches; Amherst and Bhamo three; Mergui and Tavoy one and a half; Kyaukpyu threequarters; Victoria Point and Gwa a half; Lashio a quarter; Cherrapunji five; Silohar and Darjeeling four; Jalpaiguri three; Hazaribagh, Chaibasa a quarter; Akola one; Khandwa threequarters; Amraoti and Mukteswar a half; Udaipur threequarters; Sonamarg a quarter; Ahmednagar two; Sholapur one and a half; Karwar and Aurangabad one; Raichur threequarters; Marmagao, Poona, Belgaum, Mahabaleshwar and Mangalore a half; and Bombay, Parbhani, Khandala, Miraj, Kurnool and Matheran a quarter.

Forecasts:—Local rain will continue in Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, Konkan and North Malabar. A few falls of rain will also occur in Bengal and Kashmir and may extend in Punjab Hills.—A. P.

NON-STOP RAIN

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

During the earlier part of the week the weather in the Konkan was very sultry and hot winds were blowing. A sudden change took place on Thursday night when a downpour began and continued in torrents with scarcely any abatement till Friday afternoon. Since then it has been raining at intervals. The total rainfall recorded within these days is nearly eight inches.

Reports from various places in the district indicate that heavy rain has fallen throughout the district. Many areas are seen flooded owing to the heavy rain. The Arabian Sea is reported to be very rough. Strong-South-westerly winds are blowing.

The sky is still heavily clouded and further heavy rain seems likely. A. P.

WELLS DRIED UP

Many Sunstroke Victims

LAHORE, June 20.

After one week's comparatively cool weather due to dustrom and rains in the hills the temperature in the Punjab is again rising. Many cases of deaths due to sunstroke are reported from Amritsar, Jhang, Sheikhupura and Hishiarpur. In the last named district the wells have dried up in many areas and some villagers have to fetch water now from sources tens of miles apart. The abnoral heat which is the greatest natural steriliser of germs is effaciug epedemics from several towns and villages.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S RAINFALL

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following is the local rainfall recorded at 8 hrs. this morning:—

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours 0.20 in., total from 1st June to date 1.84 in. (9.18 in. below normal)

St. George Hospital past 24 hours 0.50 in., total from 1st June to date 5.13 in.

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 0.69 in., total from 1st June to date 6.16 in.

Maximum temperature 91 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 79 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20/6/32: Colaba Point 0.20 in.; Fort 0.50 in.; J J Hospital 6.16 in.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 1.84 in.; Fort 5.13 in.; J J Hospital 6.16 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930: Colaba Point 3.61 in; Fort 5.83 in.; J J Hospital 3.94 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Coloba Point 2.58 in.; Fort 2.63 in.; J J Hospital 3.24 in.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-6-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20/6/1932:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 7.78 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (3.5 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Relative humility at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Direction oo wind at 8 a.m. S.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extend of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.84 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 2.41 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 8600 miles away was recorded by the Seismograph in the Colaba Observatory, at 16 hrs. 2 minutes (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 18th instant.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13-0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22-0
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

Up.	H.M.
No.	
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	7-50
4 Frontier Mail	8-35
Passenger	14-25
16 Kathiawar Express	19-5
6 Passenger	20-45
Departure from Bombay Central.	
Down.	H.M.
No.	
15 Kathiawar Express	8-[illegible]
9 Passenger	8-55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21-0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22-5

AT BALLARD PIER

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward passengers) arrives	3-45
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-15

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1932.

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J4

FRANCHISE "REVOLUTION"

Ghaznavi Opposes Women's "Exploitation"

NOVEL PROPOSAL FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A., in a statement on the report of the Franchise Committee, says:—

In a remarkable passage the Montagu-Chelmsford Report sounds a note of warning against "any inordinate and sudden extension of the franchise as might lead to a breakdown of the machinery through sheer weight of numbers."

The Simon Commission Report also recommends that "there should be such extension of the franchise as is reasonably practicable." But all practical considerations, the words of wisdom and caution indicated above, which appear to have tempered the liberal enthusiasm of the late Mr. Montagu and the colleagues of Sir John Simon, are totally disregarded and cast to the winds by the Lothian Committee.

REACTIONARY.

While some of the recommendations contradict others, there are others in which one observes the revolutionary struggling against the reactionary in the report. Whilst the extension of the franchise to women, for example, is revolutionary, the conferment of franchise on the senior wife of a polygamous husband, like the retention of the special constituencies for European and Indian Commerce, is eeactionary in character. Prominent politicians like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad have already commented upon the general aspects of the recommendations of the Franchise Committee's Report and the Muslim League, the Muslim Conference and other Moslim organisations have stressed the unsatisfactory nature of the recommendations from the Muslim point of view. I, however, draw attention to one or two aspects of the recommendations which strike me as incongruous and contradictory in principle.

The retention of special constituencies is, I need hardly point out, inconsistent with the principles of democracy and it becomes specially repugnant when the special commercial constituencies are further sub-divided into the ill-disguised communal constituencies of Indian and European commerce.

The second point which strikes me is that perhaps like the supporters of the Sarda Act, the authors of the report wish to play to the American gallery and show to the world the political advance of India under the British Raj by enfranchising women. On the one hand the huge illiterate female population in India is enfranchised at one stroke and an enormous number of women of ill-fame,—their number, according to the latest census stands at the modest figure in Calcutta alone of 30,000—is let loose on the unfortunate candidate. On the other hand, the polygamous rich who enjoy the privilege of plurality of wives are practically accorded plurality of votes by the enfranchisement of their senior wives, however illiterate, old-fashioned and antediluvian they may be, to the exclusion, chagrin and humiliation of the highly educated, up-to-date junior wives and be a perennial source of disturbance to domestic harmony and happiness.

The consequence, I am afraid, of the enfranchisement of the enormous number of women of ill-fame would be the intensive exploitation of such women by men for political purposes and the intensive solicitation of male candidates by such women. This would poison from the very outset and pollute the springs of public life in India. I am of opinion that women of ill-fame should in any case be disqualified as voters and candidates.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

I am in favour of separate electorates for the depressed classes either on a population basis or on the basis of a modified ratio as agreed upon in the Minorities Pact. If, however, the depressed classes are to be given reserved seats in joint electorates, these joint electorates should consist of Hindus and Muslims and other communities so that members of the depressed classes elected from joint electorates should not be the mere nominees of the high-caste Hindus. This experiment may be more useful as an incentive to the Hindu and Muslim electors to cast their votes in a joint electorate for a particular candidate than the experiment of special constituencies which, apart from its communal taint, has been tried and found wanting.

When it is remembered that a large percentage of the candidates returned by general constituencies represent the special interests sought to be protected by special constituencies, the demand for special onstituencies loses its force and becomes untenable.—A.P.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Convocation of the Nathubai Damoder Thackersey Indian Women's University was held in Bombay on Saturday. The photo shows Prof. R. D. Karve, the founder, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee (second from the left) and Justice Patkar with women graduates of the University.

HUMAN SKULL UNEARTHED

Son's Allegations Against Father

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The Howrah police are making inquiries into an alleged case of murder, which is stated to have been committed about a year and a half ago.

It appears that following information received from one Panchu Das, the local police searched the house of Purna Chandra Das, his father, and it is reported recovered parts of a human skeleton from underneath the floor of a room and a human skull from a garden adjoining the house.

It is reported that Panchu Das, the son, stated to the police that about a year and a half ago at about 3 a.m. in the morning, a youth Jugol by name, who was then staying at the house was murdered and buried under the floor. He peeped through an opening in the door but did not report the matter to any body else.

One of the inmates of the house of Purna Das is reported to have stated to the police that Purna's son was seen alone in the room sometime back and the door of the room was shut. A case of murder has been started by the police.—A. P.

ANTI-ANARCHISTS

FYZABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Qudratullah Siddiqui and Babu Banwari Lal, along with other touring members of the anti-anarchist movement arrived here the other day from Benares and they formed an Anti-Anarchist League yesterday.

The aim of the league is to combat and extripate the anarchist spirit through the press and the platform and also to send out volunteers to several districts in Bengal at the earliest to carry on a vigorous propaganda against the anarchist movement.—A.P.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN BENGAL

MOVE FOR CO-ORDINATION OF INSTITUTIONS

Indigenoun Clubs nwilling To Join

CALCUTTA, June 18.

To leave nothing to chance in developing a strong and healthy race of Bengalis is the object of the scheme of physical education that the Government of Bengal intend to put in operation from the beginning of the next month.

The urgency of the subject is considered that the scheme for the development of physical education in schools and colleges of Bengal is many be realised when financial considerations cause the to be taken up at a time when rejections of almost all new items of expenditure however important they may be.

The scheme aspires to build a central co-ordinating body for the training of educated sportsmen in Bengal, and the assistance of all persons interested in developing the sporting spirit in Bengali youths is sought after by Mr. James Buchanan, Physical Director, Government of Bengal, who is already well-known to Bengali scholars as an organiser of physical training competitions for Calcutta schools.

It may be recalled in this connection that at the last competition about 22 schools represented by about 700 boys took part and the Hon. Minister for Education, Bengal, and many other officials and non-officials and educationists attended the final mass demonstration of physical exercises and games by about 500 boys. The next demonstration is expected to be organised on even a larger scale early 1933.

ONE-YEAR COURSE.

"The Government Training Centre in Physical Education" will be located in Calcutta and Mr. Buchanan, assisted by a suitably qualified staff, will act as the Principal of the institution. The course of training which is for young graduates will be for one year, and the subjects to be taught will include anatomy, physiology, education and psychology (under special lecturers) and the practical application of these to gymnastics, major and minor games, swimming and life-saving, athletics, massage and remedial exercises. The training of students begins on the 1st July of each year and will continue up to the 33st of March of the following year. A diploma will be awarded to students who complete the course satisfactorily. A certain number of students will be awarded Government scholarships while a certain number of places will be kept reserved for teachers deputed by schools and colleges.

EARLY BEGINNING.

The establishment of the training centre is only a part of the general scheme which has been gradually developed during the last three years. During this period the Government of Bengal have made substantial grants amounting to Rs. 88,000 in the case of colleges and nearly Ds. 1,00,000 in the case of schools, to assist these institutions to purchase sports and games apparatus and to improve facilities for outdoor recreation. The training of teachers has also been carried on by the Physical Director; altogether 70 sub-Inspectors of school representing the control of 7,000 primary schools and 100 teachers from the Guru Training schools who train about 3,000 primary school teachers annually and 100 teachers from the Middle English Schools having undergone course of training.

In girls' schools also much has been done. Since 1926 the Government have subsidised. The Y.W.C.A. in return for the part-time services of their Physical Directress, who has trained teachers, visited schools throughout Bengal and organised demonstrations which have done all that could be desired in popularising physical education for girls.

The voluntary side of school work, as shown in the development of games athletics, etc., has also received attention. Inter-school football and hockey leagues and athletic sports meetings are a regular feature of nearly all schools, and the development of a controlling body for these, representative of high schools in many districts of Bengal, has been made possible by the rapid development of the Indian Schools Sports Association which until three years ago concerned itself only with an athletic sports meeting for Calcutta schools, but now also organises football, hockey, and swimming and will shortly undertake other functions.

AKHRAS.

In order to make the scheme complete and comprehensive Government has not omitted to pay due attention to the 'Akhra' movement which is widely spread in Bengal. According to a rough estimate there are about 300 such private and voluntary clubs which represent a membership of probably 10,000 men,, boys and girls. Of recent growth, these clubs only require a central co-ordinating body for training of leaders and the assistance of club organisers to develop a movement which would rival the Sokols of Czecho-Slovakia or the youth movement of Germany. As, however, these 'Akhras' are independent bodies, most of them run by private individuals who are interested in the social and physical welfare of youths, it is difficult to devise a means of uniting them. The Bengal Physical Education Association has tried to do so, by inviting representatives of clubs to join the association, and circulating particulars of an inter-club competition in parallel bar and other exercises. But the clubs have not responded.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The solution of the problem can only be found when prominent men of public spirit become interested and recognise what a widespread national effect the establishment of a central organisation, organising training classes for leaders, competitions and public demonstrations, would have upon young Bengal.

Meantime, the Physical Director is prepared to do all in his power to assist the organisers of 'Akhras' by visits or by correspondence. Advice about methods of organising inexpensive games, athletics, and other activities for small or large areas will be willingly given and assistance provided in solving club problems.—A.P.

BACKWARD CLASSES

FYZABAD, (By Mail).

The All-U.P. Backward Classes Conference will be held at Ajodhiya (Mohalla Katra) on June 25 and 26, under the presidentship of Babu Rama Charan, Advocate, M.L.C., of Lucknow. A reception committee has been formed with Babu G. P. Dhurga as Chairman and arrangements are being made. Prominent leaders of the 'backward classes' are expected to attend.—A.P.

MILL MONEY SEIZED

Protest Against Police Action

AHMEDABAD, June 20.

The police proceeded to the New Cotton Mill and attached there currency notes to the value of Rs. 5,000 in order to recover the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on Sheth Ranchhodlal, mill agent, who presided at the Delhi Congress. Sheth Girdharlal, one of the agents of the mill, submitted a written protest saying that Sheth Runchhodlal had no property in the mill. If police therefore attached the property of the mill legal action would be taken.—A. P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta Police searched about ten houses all over the city and took away nine youths including Shushil Som, a student, to the Elysium Row headquarters, for examination. The searches are believed to have been made in connexion with the "terrorist" movement.

REMOVED TO HIJLI.

A batch of about 25 prisoners, who are undergoing imprisonment for offences in connexion with the civil disobedience movement, were transferred on Friday from the Central Jail to Hijli Camp (Midnapore).—A. P.

LE MANS GRAND PRIX

Won By Alfa Romeos

LEMANS, June 19.

The Twenty-four-Hour Le Mans Grand Prix was won by an Alfa Romeo car (Italian-make) driven by Sommer and Chinetti, the distance covered being 2,954 kilometres.

An Alfa Romeo, driven by Cortese and Cuidotti, was second, having covered 2,914 kilometres.

A British Talgot, driven by Brian Lewis and Rose Richards, was third with 2,408 kilometres.

The favourites (holders), Lord Howe and Sir Henry Birkin, in an Alfa Romeo were forced to retire a few hours from the finish.

SIND MOSLEMS DEMAND

For Separation Of Province

KARACHI, June 20.

The Sind Azad Day was observed yesterday by Karachi Moslems. A large procession singing religious and national songs was taken out, terminating in a mass meeting at Rambaugh Recreation ground at which Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed Hasanali, Honorary Magistrate, First Class, presided. The meeting adopted a resolution urging separation of Sind on the ground of geographical and linguistic distinctiveness, stating that even Congress had separate organisations for Sind. Further, the Congress and also the European commercial opinion, favoured separation and deficit could be covered if Sind got her share of customs and incometax revenue.

Shaikh Abdul Majid M.L.C. moving the resolution declared "moslems loved independence and if independence was denied to Sind then Moslems by determined joint action would make the very foundations of India shake."—A. P.

CARDINAL MOBBED

IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS SCENES IN LONDON

LONDON, June 19.

One of the most impressive demonstrations of religious fervour ever known in England was witnessed in the occasion of the passage through London of Cardinal Lauri, the Pope's representative to the Eucharistic Congress in Dublin.

Thousands of Roman Catholic of all classes and ages, gathered in the neighbourhood of Olympia to greet the cardinal, whose special train from Folkestone to Holyhead halted at Addison Road station to change engines. The arrival of the train was signalised by singing of "God Bless the Pope" and loud cheering, and when the whitehaired and bespectacled cardinal, clad in a red cassock and a black robe, stepped smilingly from the train, the multitude fell upon their knees and received his blessing.

Extraordinary scenes of religious enthusiasm followed. Men and women struggle to kiss the holy ring on the cardinal's finger while others knelt to kiss his robe. Women wept, laguhed and sang, and men shouted and wept.

It seemed a risk that the cardinal would be crushed by the mob of devotees, but police, assisted by his bodyguard, enabled him safely to regain the train.—Reuter.

BLAZE OF COLOURS

But Union Jack Missing

DUBLIN, June 20.

Religious fervour is rising with the approach of the Eucharistic Congress. Pilgrims from all over the world are streaming in at the rate of 5,000 daily. The colourful streets are interspersed with altars and shrines.

A slight political note, however, obtrudes. Amongst the unparalleled blaze of universal national colours the Union Jack is absent, while the British visitors complain that Governor-General alone among the leading local personages has not been invited to the State Reception to the Papal Legate to be held to-morrow.—Reuter.

"LANGISM" AT AN END

Overwhelming "United" Victory

SYDNEY, June 19.

The final results of the New South Wales election give the following distribution of seats in the new Parliament:

United Australia Party	41
Country Party	23
Labour	24
Unity Party	2

The debacle of Mr. Lang is thus complete, the Stephens Coalition Administration (United Australia and Country Parties) securing over twice as many seats as the opposition parties together. The result is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that in the last Parliament under Mr. Lang's Socialist premiership figures were:

Government	55
Opposition	35

FRENCH GRAND NATIONAL

LONDON, June 19.

Auteuil.—The Grand Steeple Chase de Paris (the French Grand National) valued at 500,000 francs, has resulted as follows:—

DUCDANJOU	1.
STRELITZ	2.
EL HADJAR	3.

Nine ran.

Won by a head; one and 3/4 lengths between second and 3rd.

NEW RUNNING RECORD

ANTWERP, June 19.

The Polish runner Kusocinski beat Nurmi's world record for 3,000 metres, Kusocinski's time being 8 mins. 18-4/5 secs.—Reuter.

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